CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,274—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 Rs. 20-13 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	8th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th „
B. I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
B. I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th „
				1891.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th „
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	about
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	20th „
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH.

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERAL ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	29th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th November, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. 90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	21st Nov. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st November, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,089	J. Brown	11th Nov.
ARMENIA	3,395	Geo Read	25th Nov.

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 12th November.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 8th November, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 9th November after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th November, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 7th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons on or about 20th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

S. S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, on or about 4th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 5th November, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports, Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,

RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS

FROM THE

KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These Teas are now being largely sold by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

Cash Price List.

		Rs.	
KOUSANIE MIX-TURE, a well-known specialty, from the Kousanie Gardens...	1 lb. pkts., per pkt...	Rs. 1	6
	2 „ „ ...	„ 2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	„ 6	12
SOUCHONG FINEST in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt...		„ 2	12
PEKOE FINEST in 2 „ „ ...		„ 3	0
HYSON YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.		„ 1	10
ORANGE PEKOE FINEST, 1 lb. pkt.		„ 1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt ...		„ 1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 „ ...		„ 2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.		„ 0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency :

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SYMPHONIUMS ! ! !

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune and will play ANY NUMBER of tunes. Price inclusive of 12 METAL discs or tunes Rs. 75, Rs. 130 and Rs. 175 each.

Additional tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection,

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letter quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.

Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

(THE PHŒNIX BRAND),

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smoke procurable.

These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India : large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the Market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

			Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw,	per box of	100	1	12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw.	„	100	1	12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot shape, with straw	„	100	1	14
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS, Cigar shape	„	100	2	0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	„	100	1	14
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	„	100	2	4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	„	100	2	2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	„	100	3	0

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

These are prepared specially for TREACHER & COMPANY from the very finest selected Tobacco. In flavour and aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence as being "the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1, per box of 100	3	8
„ „ No. 2, „ „	3	4
„ „ No. 3, „ „	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT ! ! !

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.

		Rs.	as.
Manilla Cigar No. 1	per 100	6	0
Do. do, No. 2	per 100	5	0
Do. do. No. 3	per 100	4	0
Do. Cheeroot No. 2	per 100	5	0

THESE CIGARS are carefully, selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manilla and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at LOWER RATES than any other firm in India.

N. B. DANTRA AND CO.

FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gunfire, on THURSDAY, the 20th November, 1890, Tenders for the construction on the BROAD GAUGE of the first 24 miles of the GODHRA RUTLAM EXTENSION of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Drawings and Specifications with Schedules of quantities may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after the 15th November, 1890, where forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Godhra Rutlam Railway" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

The deposits should be endorsed in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. M. SLEATER,

Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 29th October, 1890.

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 41, Waudy Road, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November, 1890, at 3 p.m., for the following purposes :—

1ST. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1890.

2ND. To declare a Dividend.

3RD. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Liladhar Shamjee who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election

4TH. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and fix his remuneration.

5TH. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st November to 8th November, 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

SOONDERDASS SHAMJEE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,

The Jadowjee Raghowjee Press Co., Ld.

Bombay, 25th October, 1890.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એન્ડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 19th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1890, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1890, and to declare a Dividend.

2ND.—To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Bezonjee Pallonjee as a Director in the room of Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Sethna deceased.

3RD.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦.

i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 22nd October, 1890.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 23rd October to 6th November, 1890, both days inclusive.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON,

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, R[redacted] one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, month in advance, postage extra,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,

Sole Agents, Bombay.

WANTED.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

TWO PILOTS are required for the Karachi Pilot Establishment, one Third Class and one Probationer.

Applicants must possess 1st Mate's Certificates, and be under 30 years of age, and submit their applications on or before the 10th December, 1890.

Full particulars as regards salary, &c., may be obtained on application to the Port Officer, Karachi.

D. MORRIS, M. I. C. E.,

Acting Port Officer, Karachi.

Manora, 1st November, 1890.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,

LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,

N.-W. P.

READY FOR SHIPMENT IN ENGLAND.

A COMPLETE pressing plant for 500lbs. BALES of COTTON by Messrs. NASMYTH WILSON & Co.

Prices and particulars upon applications to

F. W. SHALLIS,

Sole Agent, Nasmyth Wilson and Co.

No. 9, Marine Street, Bombay.

REWAH LAC.

ABOUT 40,000 Maunds of "GOOBRI" or "CHOOLA" Lac will be SOLD at Sutna, E. I. R. on the 17th November, 1890. Intending purchases are invited to attend and to communicate with Lal Ram Singh, Judge, Civil Court, Rewah, who will conduct the sale.

DONALD ROBERTSON, Major,

Political Agent and Superintendent, Rewah.

Sutna, E. I. R., October 29, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.

„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HAND BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.............................. Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per ...ing horse-keeper. Commission on Horses ...d, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards ...ing of horses will meet our best attention. ... to single and double harness in the yard, ... double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge ...agement of a thoroughly practical English ...ry class of shoeing done.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.		
Single Temple or Turn-pin	from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"	from „	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	15
SILVER FRAMES.		
Single Temple or Riding Hooks	„	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	„	24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	„	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	„	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	25
GOLD FRAMES.		
Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	„	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	„	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs	from „	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs	„	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.		
Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins	from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do.	from „	18
Gold Framed do. do.	from „	35
STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.		
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Booksides	from „	6
Silver do. do. do.	from „	25
Gold do. do. do.	from „	60
JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.		
Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed	from Rs.	4
Silver do. do.	from „	30
Gold do. do.	from „	75
LORGNONS.		
A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts...	„	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	„	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.................Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
„ Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and „	1	8
„ Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each „	3	0
„ „ Gold	each from „	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	„ Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150. ; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	„ Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	„ do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE. NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS

IN consequence of the IMPROVED EXCHANGE We are now able to offer our new Consignments of Hats &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Beaver Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat „ „ Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat „ „	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury; London.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM FR. BAYER & CO.,

ELBERFELD.

NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.

PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.

In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.

The New Remedy for Sleeplessness—SULPHONAL-BAYER.

In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.

ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM.

In 1oz. Original Bottles only.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

KEMP AND Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.

Prepared expressly in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m (Local time), on 15th December, 1890, for a Contract for the supply of Cotton Cloth of BONA FIDE Indian manufacture for making mattresses and Pillows for issue to European Troops in Barracks and Hospitals for one and three years, commencing from 1st April, 1891.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, October 22, 1890.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Local time), and by the other respective Chief and Local Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS as specified below for 1891-92.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Poona Ahmednagar Mhow Neemuch Nusseerabad Deesa Ahmedabad Bombay Kamptee Jubulpore Kurrachee Hyderabad	(a) Hospital Clothing and Bedding, &c.	Under Schedule No. 22	Tenders to be received on 5th Dec. 1890.
	Oil, Kerosine, under Class B.	Do. ,, 21	On 8th do.
	Coir, loose, cleaned for stuffing Mattresses and Pillows.	Do. ,, 32A	On 8th do.
	Sugar for issue to Barracks and Hospitals.	Do. ,, 30&31	Do.
	(b) Cattle and Sheep for slaughter and Beef and Mutton.	Do. ,, 10-14	On 15th do.
	(c) Potatoes and Vegetable.	Do. ,, 43	Do.
	Cotton Sheets for issue to Barracks and Hospitals.	Do. ,, 10	On 19th do.

(a.) Tenders for this Contract at Bombay will be received by the Commissarit Storekeeper-General, Bombay.
(b.) Tenders will not be invited by the Chief Commissariat officer, Poona, for Meat Contract for his Executive.
(c.) Tenders will not invited for contract for Potatoes at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Deesa.

Kurrachee Hyderabad Bombay Deolali	Purchase of Empty Hogsheads under Schedule. No. 16 on 3rd December, 1890.

Commissariat Store-keeper-General Bombay.	Hired Boat Tonnage and Sea and Land Carriage.	Under Schedule No. 23	Tenders to be received on 8th Dec. 1890.
	Hired Horse Carriage for Passengers and Hired Carts with bullocks, Coolies &c.	Do. ,, 36	Do.
	Soap of Sorts	Do. ,, 48	on 11th Dec. 1890.
	Animal Charcoal	under Local Schedule.	On 15th do.
	Sewing Mattresses and Pillows	do.	do.

LOCAL CONTRACTS FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Deolali and Bombay for Deolali Satara and Poona for Satara Poona for Purandhar Poona for Khundalla Abu and Deesa for Abu Mhow for Indore Nasirabad for Taragarh Saugor and Jubulpur for Saugor (d) Pachmarhi and Jubulpur for Pachmarhi Kamptee for Sitabuldee	Oil, Kerosine, under Class B, Schedule No. 5, on 8th December, 1890. Cattle and Sheep for slaughter and Beef and Mutton under-Schedule No. 10-14 on 15th December, 1890.

(d.) Tenders will not be invited for Meat supply at Pachmarhi.

General Contracts, comprising the requirements of all Stations the Presidency, including Aden.

Commissariat Store-keeper-General, Bombay.	Purchase of Empty Hogsheads.	Under Schedule No. 38	Tenders to be received on 3rd Dec. 1890.
	Hospital Clothing and Bedding, &c.	Do. ,, 22 A	On 5th do.
	Oil, Kerosine	Do. ,, 24 A	On 8th do.
	Coir, loose, cleaned for stuffing Mattresses and Pillows.	Do. ,, 32 A	On 8th do.
	Sugar for issue to Barracks and Hospitals as per Sample.	Do. ,, 40	On 11th do.
	Cotton Sheets of good quality for Barracks and Hospitals as per Sample	Do. ,, 31	On 19th do.

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, October 22, 1890.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden up to 11 a.m. (Local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (Local time), on each of the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS at Aden for 1891-92 as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, ADEN ONLY.

Stationery and Book-binding	Under Schedule		No. 13	Tenders to be received on 3rd Dec, 1890.
Chickens and Eggs	Do.	Do.	No. 14	
Ice	Do.	Do.	No. 15	
Fish, salted	Do.	Do.	No. 16	
Milk and Butter required to supplement the departmental supply	Do.	Do.	No. 22	on 11th Do.
Purchase of Bakery Condensed Water	Under Local Schedule			on 15th Do.
Packing cases of sizes Gunny Bags Hired Coolies Auctioning Sale of Government Stores	Do.	Do.		on 18th Do.

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, ADEN AND THE COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, BOMBAY.

Purchase of Empty Hogsh'ds	under Schedule,		No. 21,	on 3rd Dec. 1890.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding	Do.	Do.	,, 7,	on 5th Dec. 1890.
Kurbee, dry and green	Do.	Do.	,, 18,	on 8th Dec. 1890.
Coir loose, cleaned for stuffing Mattresses and Pillows.	Do.	Do.	,, 32 A,	
Firewood and Charcoal	Do.	Do.	,, 19,	
Shoeing Cattle	Do.	Do.	,, 20,	
Oil, Kerosine	Do.	Do.	,, 23,	
Vegetable Oil of sorts	under Schedule,		No. 23,	on 11th Dec. 1890.
Miscellaneous Articles of Dead Stock and Medical Comforts, &c.	Do.	Do.	,, 24,	
Lime Juice	Do.	Do.	,, 24 B,	
Sugar for issue to Barracks and Hospitals.	Do.	Do.	,, 26 A,	
Cattle and Sheep for slaughter and Beef and Mutton.	Do.	Do.	No. 1-2,	on 15th Dec. 1890.
Potatoes and Vegetables	Do.	Do.	,, 27,	
Coffee	Do.	Do.	,, 28,	

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary General's Office, Poona, October 22, 1890.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received, on 19th December next, by the Chief Commissariat Officers, at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Local time), and by the other respective Chief and Local Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), for CONTRACTS, as specified below, for one and two years, viz., 1891-92 and 1891-93.

As regards the supply required at Aden, Tenders will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer there up to 11 a.m. (Local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Local time) on the above date.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules be obtained on application at the above Offices,

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Poona Ahmednagar Mhow Neemuch Nasirabad Bombay Karachi Hyderabad Deesa Ahmedabad Kamptee Jubulpur	Tea, Indian, under Schedule No. 29 A
Aden and the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, for Aden	Tea, Indian, under Schedule No. 28

General Contract, comprising the requirements of the abovementioned Stations.

Tea, Indian, loose, of good quality, as per Sample, packed in strong wooden boxes, lined inside with airtight tin cases, under Schedule No, 35.

FRED. HUGHES, Colonel,
for Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, October, 23, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY PAREL GYMKHANA GROUNDS.

POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE BAD WEATHER.

BONFIRE & FIREWORKS,
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 7-30 p.m.
ALFRESCO DANCE, 8 p.m.
WHEN a COLLECTION will be made.

A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

(Electric Light now installed.)

THIS DAY, THURSDAY.

Ladies' Session only, daily 10 to 12 a.m.

Admission 8 Annas.

General Public 2 to 4 p.m.

Admission 8 Annas, Skates Extra.

The Elite 5 to 7 p.m.

Admission 8 Annas, Skates Extra.

8-30 to 11 Admission, Re. 1. Skates Extra.

Band in attendance.

A Skating Club is now being formed. Names can be registered at once.

FIRST GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL will take place on the 15th of November. Admission Rs. 2 with Skates. Reserved Seats Rs. 4; Ordinary Rs. 3.

TO BANK ASSISTANTS.

AN Up-country BANK requires the services of a thoroughly competent gentleman to take the post of Agent. He must be at least 25 years of age and have three or four years' experience in India. Salary on a four or five years engagement Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per month. Apply to "McL." care of this Paper.

THE HOUSE TO SUPPLY YOU WITH
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAGINES
IS
S. L. NORMAN & CO.,

Strictest Regularity and Punctuality observed. Send at once for reduced rates of subscriptions.

S. L. NORMAN & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. "CLIO," ARRIVAL from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The steamer's Surveyor Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th November, 1890.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel.
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th November, 1890.

ARAB HORSES! ARAB HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of excellent ARAB HORSES containing among them most of the Best Horses landed this season have arrived by the last eight mails at the well-known Commission Stables at the BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, conducted by Messrs. SULIMAN BIN DAWOOD & CO., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses.

Over 400 Horses to select from, consisting of Racers, Hunters, Galloways and excellent racing and Polo Ponies. Suitable for Gentlemen, Officers, Naboos and Rajahs.

SULIMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road,
Byculla.

FOR SALE.

AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN BAZAR.

JUST LANDED two brand new light English-built canoe LONDON suitable for one or pair of horses, by Watson of Lowestoft.

A brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIA and a MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair horse and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

A MAIL PHAETON, the property of an officer, lately gone home.

Also a pair of handsome well matched young and fast grey Arabs, the property of a gentlemen.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 18th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 20th November, 1890, at 3, p.m, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1890.

2ND. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Luckmidass Waljee, Director in the room of Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna deceased.

3RD. To appoint Auditors for the year 1890-91 and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th November, 1890.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 20th November, 1890, both days inclusive.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000, in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES:—9, Hummum Street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
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Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY, S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
AID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable. In London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING

SERVANTS' CLOTHING
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
AND
BLANKETING,

Of all colours and prices and suitable for all grades of servants,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which Govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette,* Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex,* equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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FOR NOVEMBER 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDIES, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862	£309,690	0	0
,,	1885	£988,156	0	0
,,	1886	£955,039	0	0
,,	1889	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES-LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12	4	1884	£5,348,407	9	2
1879	£4,260,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508	13	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of ______________ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________

Address ______________

Occupation ______________

188

Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
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Twelve months	Rs. 25
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OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 945
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	160,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	425xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	69
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	669
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	355xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	900xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	515
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	565
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	770xd
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	355
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	875
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	520 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	746xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Leopold	13,500	100	100	Rs. 10	163
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900x1
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	315
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,127½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	615
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330xd
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,005x1
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Southern India	1,800	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	260xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	340
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	21	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	630
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	650xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	815
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	520
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	405
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,290
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	170
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	510xd
	450	1450	500	30	450
Hengoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	..	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	400xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	160xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	92
Prince of Wales	602	1500	500	40	385
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	2	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	235
Volkart	—	,000		Rs. 80	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	..	do.	400

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	212½ 160
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros.	16,625	200	185	18	39
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,260	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	680	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,425
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co.	1,470	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	160x1
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	302½
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	90
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	65
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	260	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	357½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	55
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	—	—	—	71

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 21-3
China Leaf	" 21-6
Peain Bar Gold, New	" 20-6 nom-
Do. Old	" 20-10 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 21-1
English Sovereigns	" 13
Do. Dragons	" 13
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 106-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	" 106-11
Sycee Silver	" 105 nom

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, 3 p.m.
Jadowjee Raghowjee Press Company, 3 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 1st November, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 53,187.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per extra s.s. Barawa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow.

LOST.—Dunbai, the wife of Damodardas Amersee, reports having on Tuesday dropped a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 60,somewhere about Shaik Memon Street.

WANTED A DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.—A woman, named Aska, residing in Jackeria Street, seeks police assistance in tracing her daughter-in-law, who left her protection last Tuesday night. After taking possession of Rs. 81, she had in a cash-box, the key of which was entrusted to the girl.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Last Tuesday morning, while Mr. Dean, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was driving along the Esplanade, in his dog-cart, the horse took fright at a passing train, became unmanageable, and collided with a bullock-cart. The horse was badly injured, and the dog-cart considerably damaged.

A RUN-AWAY HORSE.—A horse broke out of Dr. Pallonjee Pestonjee's stables, in Sonapore Lane, yesterday, and running through down the Girgaum and Esplanade Roads, and was only caught near the Queen's Statue. In its career the animal knocked down a Hindu, named Ganu, who sustained several slight injuries, which were attended to at the G. T. Hospital.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.—Mr. Hiscock, of ,the Camateepoora Division, suddenly dropped upon a gang of notorious gamblers, ten in number, the chief of whom was Mahmud Sultan, in 2nd Camateepoora Lane, last Monday night. Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, before whom the culprits were placed yesterday afternoon, fined them each Rs. 2.

THE GOLA LANE STABBING CASE.—The wife of Hormusjee Ruttonjee, who, on Tuesday night, was stabbed by her husband, and who afterwards attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself, died last night from her wound, in the G. T. hospital, whither she had been conveyed for treatment. Hormusjee will now, when he recovers sufficiently, be brought up on a charge of murder.

FIRE AT KALBADAVIE.—Two rooms were destroyed by fire which broke out yesterday afternoon, in a chawl, in Purbadavie Road, belonging to Narayen Purshotumdas. The Dunhill Manual Engine was set at work and quickly extinguished the flames. The services of the fire brigade which arrived were unnecessary. The fire originated from a neglected hearth on the premises. The estimated damage is Rs. 110.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—An old offender, named Rustom Khodabux was yesterday placed before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, charged with threatening to take the life of a woman, residing in Falkland Road, on the night of Tuesday last, unless she gave him some money. Accused said it was sheer malice which led to the concoction of this case against him. From the evidence adduced his Worship sentenced the prisoner to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE INDIAN CIRCUS.—Mr. Singh, the manager, returned to Bombay, on Tuesday, with a new troupe of equestrians, acrobats, jugglers, and gymnasts of both sexes. Miss Basanto Kumaree, the female rider, and Miss Gulab Kumaree, the gymnast, are well-known in Calcutta, Colombo, Burma, and other places, and their performance are not inferior to European lady performances. On Saturday night an entire change of programme is promised, and no pains will be spared to make the exhibition a complete success.

THE RINK.—Tuesday night witnessed the reintroduction of the popular game of polo on skates, the opposing parties being captained by Messrs. Carroll and Stokes respectively. In the first five minutes of the game Mr. Carroll's team scored two goals to none of his opponents; his side was however unable to follow up their success in the second half of the game, and were thus declared victors by two goals to none. There was a fairly good house, the admission being only eight annas.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30 this evening (weather permitting).

Grand March	The White Rose	J. Francis Barnett.
Valse	Under the Stars	J. Meissler.
Selection	Cox and Box	A. Sullivan.
Gavotte	Willkommen	T. P. Kluss.
Valse	Eldorado	T. P. Koyle.
Galop	Good Luck	Kinkel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (local time.)

Quadrille	Rosalinda	Smith.
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Valse	The Distant Shore	D'Albert.
Selection	Rip Van Winkle	Winterbottom.
Valse	Christmas Roses	Waldteufel.
Galop	From House to House	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF MR. MUNCHERJI DORABJI ENGINEER.—The vernacular papers notice the career of this gentleman in laudatory terms. He was an Elphinstonian and received his engineering education under a Civil Engineer, and on being qualified, was employed by Government, in the Public Works Department. After a long and meritorious service, he obtained his pension, and lived a retired life. He died last week, and on the solemnization of his funeral obsequies, the sum of Rs. 17,130 was subscribed from his own funds and by his near relatives and friends for various charitable and religious benefaction.

SELLING A CHILD.—Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the detective branch, has succeeded in tracing and rescuing a young Bagdadi Mahomedan girl, whom a keeper of the house of ill-fame in Duncan Road had procured from another Bagdadi woman, named Fatima, who stated she was the mother of the girl, and owned to having arrived with her child from Bagdad, a fortnight ago. The Police Surgeon, after examining the girl, declares her to be 14 years of age. The Crown Prosecutor instructed the police to advice the old woman of the gravity of the offence, and to communicate particulars to the Consul, to whom the Commissioner has made over the girl, and her mother who sail for Bagdad to-day.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—Dr. Blaney, accompanied by Doctors Khory and Cowasjee Hormusjee, went on Tuesday evening to Bandora, and inspected the killing of meat for the supply of Bombay. They found the Assistant Superintendent in charge, Mr. Saunders, and his staff at their posts, and were shown round both slaughter-houses. The slaughtering of the animals was going on when they arrived. After having seen the mutton, they proceeded to the beef slaughter-house. Dr. Blaney was shown three carcases of beef which contained cysts, and which had been detected by Mr. Saunders and his sub-inspector.

AN INGENIOUS THIEF.—A woman, named Jankee, employed at one of the mills in Parel, reports the loss of her jewel box, the contents of which were valued at Rs. 263, under the following circumstances :—Last Tuesday she left work at different intervals to nurse her baby. Once she had occasion to go to the loft above her room, and then discovered the loss of her jewel box. On questioning her daughter, a girl of six, whom she always left at home to mind the infant, she learned that a woman had called in the morning asking in the name of her mother for her jewels, which the girl pointed out. There being no key, a bill-hook was used to break open the box, and get out the contents.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—An address on "Drink Sanctified" was delivered yesterday evening, in the Money School, Dhobi Talao, by Rao Saheb B. A. Gupte. The chair was occupied by Mr. Justice Telang. The gathering was not large, owing to the unpropitious state of the weather. In a fortnight it was hoped that Mr. Mackay, on his arrival from England, would favour the Association with another address, a third on "Climate and Stimulants" being announced for the 3rd December next, by Dr. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc. At the close of the address Mr. Tomlinson, the honorary secretary, urged those who had not joined to identify themselves with the movement by membership. A full report will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF RUSSIAN GIRLS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Superintendent MacDermott again placed Boris Mosovir, a Russian Jew, before Mr. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of importing two young girls into Bombay, contrary to provisions of section 366 of Act 45 of 1860.

On the case being called on, his Worship asked the Superintendent if he had secured the services of an interpreter, so that the two girls, Frieda and Getil Garbolevski, could be examined.

The Superintendent said the Rev. Mr. Demetri had consented to act in that capacity, and was present in Court. He further asked his Worship if the examination of the girls was a prelude to the accused being released on bail.

His Worship : It is the usual enquiry.

The Superintendent : Then I would ask you to postpone the enquiry until the Public Prosecutor appears, as Mr. Davur represents the accused, and I did not feel justified in proceeding with the case without the assistance of the Government Solicitor. I have in my hands a report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the question of the traffic in young girls, and——

His Worship : What has that to do with the case ?

The Superintendent : I wish to consult the Government Solicitor on the English law, with a view to ascertaining if it applies to India, for in England it is a criminal offence to take away from the country any female under the age of 21 years.

His Worship : Well, in that case I will examine the girls, and then postpone the case for the Public Prosecutor. Mr. Davur remarked that he had no desire to "burk" any enquiry made by the police, for he thought the Government Solicitor, when consulted, would find there was no case. In the meantime he asked for his client to be released on bail.

The Superintendent said he had no objection to the accused being released, but asked for substantial bail, but suggested that it was not desirable to examine the girls, who were now taken out of the way of the disreputable characters, and had several ministers and Christian people looking after their interests.

Mr. Davur remarked that the Superintendent was afraid that if the girls were examined they would speak the truth, and spoil his case.

The Superintendent : I can call evidence to show that these two girls have been under the influence of of pimps and persons of bad character, but are now in a Christian home. I think it is my duty to mention these facts, and to ask for substantial bail.

His Worship : I will consider that matter after I have examined the girls.

Frieda Garbolevski, examined on oath by the Court, said she was 24 years of age, and was unmarried, but had lived with a man named Mooshai in Odessa. She was a Russian Jewess, and had lived with other men before that time. Her father and mother Hirsch and Seema Garbolevski were alive, and resided at Odessa. She had letters from them, which were in the possession of Superintendent McDermott. Besides herself and her sister Getil, aged 18 years, there were five other children in Europe. Her father was a tailor, and was in very poor circumstances.

The Superintendent : When did your sister and yourself leave Odessa ?—About four or five months ago, we left on board a Russian ship and went to Alexandria.

His Worship : What was your reason for leaving home ? We went to look for situations as barmaids in Alexandria.

The Superintendent : Was there on board the same steamer in which you travelled a woman named Khyab and a man named Koskeroerjalle, who accompanied you to Alexandria ?—Yes, and after remaining one month, left for Port Said.

The Superintendent : Did you succeed in obtaining employment in Alexandria ?—Yes, both of us got situations as barmaids in a refreshment bar.

The Superintendent : Who took you from the ship to the refreshment bar ?—A Jew named Manis, who obtained the situation for us.

The Superintendent : Had you known Manis before this time ?—No.

The Superintendent : What wages did you receive?—I received three and my sister four francs per day.

The Superintendent : Who took you from Alexandria to Port Said ?—Mrs. Fagey.

His Worship : Why did she take you there. Did she offer you employment ?

Mr. Davur : She was a brothel-keeper, that was the reason.

The Superintendent : That requires to be proved. I may state that these matters are being enquired into so that we may communicate with the Egyptian Government.

The Superintendent : Are you related to Mrs. Fagey ?—Yes. She induced us to go there.

Mr. Davur : I am instructed to the effect that the witness stated she went to Port Said for the purpose of prostitution.

Frieda Garbolveski : I was induced to go there by Mrs. Fagey, who said there was "good work" at Port Said. I and my sister have sent money both from Alexandria and Port Said to our parents. I sent from Alexandria 90 francs and from Port Said 12 roubles.

The Superintendent : How was the money earned ?—In a "drink house" in Alexandria. It was out of our wages.

The Superintendent : How long did you remain with Mrs. Fagey in Port Said ?—Two months.

The Superintendent : How did you earn your money?—We were forced by Mrs. Fagey to associate with men and to lead immoral lives.

The Magistrate : Was this the case in Alexandria ?—No.

The Superintendent : While you were forced to lead an immoral life at Port Said, did the accused come to the house ?—No, I met him on the streets of Port Said. My sister was with me at the time, and I then beckoned him to me, and asked him to pay our passages to Bombay.

The Superintendent : How did you know the accused came from Bombay ?—He told me he had come from that place, and wished to return. We then told him when we arrived in Bombay, and had earned the money, we would repay him the amount of the passage.

His Worship : What do you mean by "earn the money ?" Did you intend to obtain a situation as a barmaid ?—I do not know how we were to earn the money. We had never been in Bombay before, and would get our living in a refreshment bar, or by anything else that came to hand.

His Worship : Did you intend to earn a respectable living ?—I cannot say that. What I intended to do was to go to a refreshment room and not to a bad house. The accused paid our passage (120 francs), and brought us as deck passengers on board a coal steamer to Bombay. The captain of the steamer put up an awning for us on the deck ; we did not have a cabin below. On arriving in Bombay I and my sister were taken to a boarding house in Meadows Street kept by a Mrs. Rosa and by a boy named Goldenberg. The accused came to reside in the same house.

The Superintendent : And where you taken to Fagey's (Fanny's) house the next morning by Bhaichick ?—No, the boy took us.

The Superintendent : When the police sent for you and your sister, was the accused in Fanny's cold drink shop in the Kalbadevie Road ?—No, we met him on our return to the boarding house. I know Mrs. Jenkie, a common prostitute. I know her "fancy man," named Kostie. I knew him at Odessa, but do not know if he is married.

Mr. Davur, interposing, remarked that, even supposing that the accused, or anyone else, had brought the girls to Bombay, that was no offence.

His Worship said if they had been taken from their parents it would be an offence.

Mr. Davur : But they are not minors.

The Superintendent : The question of age is not affected by section 366.

Mr. Davur remarked that he did not think the Court had jurisdiction over the offence that had been committed outside Bombay.

His Worship said he would consider that matter, but decided to examine the girl, who said she had met Bhaichick at Port Said, and now desired to lead a respectable life.

Mr. Davur at this stage said that as the offence had taken place at Port Said, no charge could lie against the accused in a British Court, for the girls were not minors, and, according to the witness's own statement, had left Port Said in broad daylight and of her own free will, after leading an immoral life at that and other places.

His Worship said he desired to hear the evidence.

Mr. Davur, objecting to *ex-parte* statements, applied that his client be liberated on bail as his client was not going to run away. In fact, if he did so, perhaps the police would be thankful.

His Worship then adjourned the case until the 17th instant, liberating the accused on bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000 and one surety for the same amount supplemented by an understanding that he would not leave Bombay, Mr. Davur stating that his client would not in the meantime interfere with the two girls.

MAN THROWN OVER A BALCONY AND KILLED.

AN adjourned inquest on the body of Kondia Rama, who died on the 30th ultimo, was held at the morgue, Cammateepoora, yesterday afternoon, when the following evidence and verdict was recorded :—

Kondee alias Fatma said she was the mistress of Abdul Peeroo, a ship butler. Lived in Belvedere Hill Road, on the second storey of a house. Did not know deceased, who six days ago came drunk at 8 o'clock at night to her mother's house opposite hers. He asked her mother to light a "beedee" for him, which she refused to do, and ordered him out. Akbar, who was in her room, came out, and ordered the deceased away for the second time. As he said, Abkar pushed deceased backwards with his open hands. Iris, who was asleep in the passage, came up, struck him two or three blows with his clenched fist, and dragged him to the head of the staircase. Abdool Kurreem also came up and struck him ; and then Iris seized his legs, and Akbar his neck, and they threw him over the balcony into the passage between two houses. The passage is paved with stones.

Cassum Suleiman was a steam-ship fireman, at present unemployed. Lived in a chawl, at Belvedere Road, with Abdool Kurreem and Akbar. Six days ago at six in the evening he and four friends were sitting in witness's room. The two women left. In twenty minutes Akbar joined them. He (witness) getting into a fit of ague lay down, and twenty minutes thereafter a drunken European appeared, whom Akbar removed. He sat up and saw deceased come there, and answer Akbar that the European came to look for rooms. Rumjoo came there, when Akbar dealt several blows and kicks to the deceased for bringing drunken Europeans there, and ordered him down. An hour afterwards deceased re-appeared sober. He called out for Rumjoo, when Akbar again abused and struck him for coming back. Iris joined in the assault. Abdool Kurreem joined in, armed with a stick, which he freely used. Akbar then seized deceased by his neck, and Iris, whose real name is Mahomed, by his legs, and they threw him over the balcony on to the stone pavement below. Akbar and Abdool Kurreem then ran downstairs. Iris disappeared. Witness lived on the second story. Deceased was thrown down thence.

Rama Yesoo, a servant on board the s. s. City of Perth, lived with Abdool Kurreem on the second floor, in Belvedere Road. Six days ago he came home at eight o'clock, and saw deceased, Mahomed Jaseen, and two others standing on the road in front of the next chawl. Jaseen told him there was a quarrel in his house. Ten minutes thereafter second witness called out from above. Five minutes after which he went up to Byjeebai's room. She was sitting on the threshold. Witness stood in the passage and saw deceased come up, looking sober, and knock at Rumjoo's room, whom Byjeebai said was not in. He then came up to her to light a boedee, when Akbar came up, abused, and struck him most shamefully. Deceased remonstrated. Akbar dragged him to the top of the staircase. Abdool Kurreem ran upstairs with a stick, and, calling for a light, abused, and struck him with the stick, chiding him in English for bringing a man into the house. Deceased cried in English, "Spare me, for God's sake, and let me explain," but Abdool Kurreem continued the beating, and deceased, falling against the railing at the head of the staircase overlooking the passage, became unconscious, and witness being alarmed, left Akbar and Abdool Kurreem assaulting deceased. Mahomed Jaseen was then present.

John Gallagher said :—I am house surgeon of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and live on the hospital premises. Deceased was admitted into hospital on the 29th October, at 9-45 p.m. He was then quite unconscious and bleeding from the nose and right ear. He had an irregular contused wound of the scalp about two inches in length on the right side of the head, behind and above the right ear. The bone was not exposed. There was another small contused wound, about half an inch in length, at the outer end of the left eyebrow. There was a swelling over the left temple, and another over the left cheek-bone. There was simple fracture of the right collar-bone. There were some small abrasions on the skin, on the right forearm, on the toes of the left foot, and on the right knee. He was suffering a good deal from the shock, and was very restless, and moaning. He never rallied, and died at 10 p. m. on the 30th ultimo. Next day I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, twenty-one hours after death, in the presence of Doctors Gray and Hojel. The body was well nourished. The limbs were rigid from *rigor mortis*. On removing the scalp, coagulated and extravasated blood was found over the left temple and behind the right ear. When the top of the skull was removed, the same matter was found covering the brain on both sides and on the top. On removing the brains a large irregular deep laceration, filled with semi-coagulated blood, was found in its substance, on the outer aspect of the left hemisphere. The base of the skull showed an irregular fracture on the right side, extending from the eminence on the right side of the head immediately below the wound, on that part downwards towards the right ear and forward, and then inward to the base of the skull. The soft parts around the neck and on the shoulders were considerably bruised, and the extravasated blood was found in all the tissues, more especially around the seat of fracture of the right collar-bone. The organs in the chest and abdomen were found healthy. From the *post-mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the base of the skull. The injuries which I have described could all be caused by a fall from a height. There was no smell of liquor on the deceased at the time of his admission into hospital.

The jury were unanimous in their finding, which is subjoined :—Fracture of the skull, the result of his having been thrown over a balcony on the second storey of a house, on to a stone pavement forming a passage between two adjoining houses, by Akbar and Mahomed Jaseen under such circumstances that their act was culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and that before he was thrown over the balcony, deceased was assaulted with a stick by one Abdool Kurreem, under such circumstances that his act was rash and negligent not amounting to homicide.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE KIKARAM SITTARAM.

Mr. Manker said that a rule had been obtained against the insolvent to show cause why he should not be adjudicated an insolvent ; and the learned counsel moved on behalf of a creditor, for a postponement of its hearing till the next court day, as copies of the affidavits had been received at a late hour the day previous. A letter had been sent to Messrs. Conroy and Brown, the insolvent's solicitors, intimating that an adjournment would be applied for. The insolvent was not to be seen in court. His lordship postponed the matter till the next court day.

RE ARDASIR BOMONJEE KANDAWALLA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia moved for the personal discharge of the insolvent, which was granted.

RE DYAL RUTTONSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, remarking that the Official Assignee was still collecting outstandings due to the estate. The application was granted.

RE MEHERALI KANJEE KHOJA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His lordship granted the application, extending the interim order till the hearing.

RE NAROTUM HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to withdraw the petition. Madhojee Visram, a creditor, opposed the application in person on the ground that the insolvent had done nothing for about a year and a half. His lordship, in granting the application, told the opposing creditor to make his opposition on the day of the hearing of the rule *nisi*, which his lordship granted.

RE THACKER PURSHOTUM OODOWJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted his personal discharge.

RE VENAYEK SUCCARAM.

Mr. Manker moved for the personal discharge of the insolvent. A creditor opposed in person, but he was not heard, as he had not filed the grounds of opposition in time. His lordship, on looking over the schedule considered it to be very unsatisfactory, and postponed the insolvent's discharge for a year.

RE SORABJEE PEROZSHAH CONTRACTOR.

The insolvent came up in person for his discharge ; but his lordship considered his schedule to be very unsatisfactory, and postponed the discharge for a year.

PETITIONS DISMISSED.

The petitions of the following insolvents were dismissed for want of prosecution :—Krishna woman and another ; Vallabdas Jootha Khakar ; Lalljee Vussonjee ; Harichandra Ramchunder Powle ; Kondajee Bookajee Mallee ; and Dhunjee Raghoo.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges :—Balla Cadur Kassai and another ; Michael Spitere ; Condee woman and another ; Vittoba Ladoojee ; Kursoudas Narronjee ; Oosman Sulleman and another ; Hujarimull Rupchund and others ; Cowasjee Dorabjee Punthakee ; Hassum Nanjee Lakdawalla ; and Khan Mahomed Fazul Khoja.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain W T Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 185 cases opium, 90 horses and 49 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain C Colman, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Hull (5th October) via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Prall, Mr Robertson, and four deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Captain W Aves, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Aden, with the undermentioned officers and details :—Captain B B Russell, RE, Lieut E M Burn, RE, Lieut A L Watson, Lecester Regt, 6 warrant officers, 2 women, 8 children 20 non-commissioned officers, 1 woman, and 5 children, (European) and 160 native non-commissioned officers rank and file of the No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2116	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Clio	1779	Colman	B	F Muir & Co.
" H Bolkow	639	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
" Cuba	1301	Agnew	H J	K Nixon & Co.
" Trifels	1816	Schwrz	K	Glade & Co.
" Nyanza	1428	Simons	L	Ebji Shewji.
" Barawa	235	Nacoda	M	Allana Munji.
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	N	H. Cassum Joosub.
" Labourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M M Maritimes Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P and O S N Co.
" Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W&A Graham & Co
" R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Bozzoni.
" Bisagno	1498	Orengo	4	F Bozzoni.
" Thames	2101	Seaton	5	P and O S N Co.
" Gwalior	1648	Cole	6	B and P S N Co
" Kangra	1468	Ingram	8	B I S N Co.
" Werneth Hall	2620	Buck	10	E rates & Co.
" Niagara	1978	McConochie	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Bokhara	1636	Case		P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Clio (s)	Colman	Hull, Oct 5.
5	Calder (s)	Fairweather	Busreh, Oct 21.
	I. M. S. Mayo	Aves	Aden, Oct 28.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Whyte	Dunkirk.
	City of Perth (s)	Swan	Liverpool.

The steamer Clio began to load yesterday for Hull via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
31	Indramayo s	Leslie	Colombo, Oct 25.
	Polymnia, bq	Ipland	Hamburg, July 25.
Nov.			
1	Four Winds sp	Buttery	Liverpool, July 28.
	Cy. of London s	Warden	Liverpool, Oct 1.
	Pundua s	Croft	Singapore, Oct 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31.—Steamers Commilla, Maharani, Hajeen, Goorkha and Persia, and ship Kentmere.

Nov. 1.—Steamers Roma, Landaura and I. M. S. Canning.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
3 Goorkha s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—27 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co ; 3 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 192 bales wool, G Toolseedas ; 2 bales wool, S M S Baboola ; 95 bales wool, Mottee Jeitha ; 36 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co ; 125 bales wool and 42 cwts gunny bags, Nursey Khatao ; 19 cwts bonemeal Alarakhia Kanjee ; 235 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 190 bales wool, G Kessowjee ; 54 bales wool, L Savaldas ; 110 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

Emir s—27,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—32 cwts ramputree, R Purshotum ; 7½ cwts ivory, and 1 case tortoise shells, N Meanee ; 80 cwts olibanum, B Sajeen ; 14 bales skin, Esmall Ganjee and Co; 190 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooijee ; 13¾ cwts ivory, P Khoosall ; 30 cwts mother-of-Pearl shells, D Peerbhoy ; 79 cwts gum, R Hunraj ; 30 cwts gum, B Jasha ; 12 bales skin, E Gangjee and Co ; 12 bales skins, F M Mustan and Co ; 37 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 18 bales skins, S Moolarbhoy and Co; 15 bales hides, Postonjee Eduljee ; 100 cwts gum, S Radchordass ; 65 cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee, 62 cwts gum, Jaitha Malsee ; 29 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 16 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 18 bales skins, K Syed Mohamed and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Niagara s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,400 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Yorkshire s—4,002 cwts linseed, and 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Labourdonnais s—100 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—60 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 684 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 55 bales cotton, Lyon and Co : 111 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Trifels s—16,000½ cwts linseed, Ernsthansen and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—7½ cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, and 800 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 40 cwts wheat, J Harjiwandas ; 250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 2 bales cotton, F H Moore and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thames s—26 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, F N Postwalla ; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 10½ cwts ivory, M Dawoodbhoy ; 5 chests opium, B M Kapadia ; 17½ chests opium, D P Marker, 7 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 11½ chests opium, Tata and Co.

Bisagno s—175 cwts brokenglass, C Nanjee ; 16¾ cwts sandlewood, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 12½ cwts kismiss, Yue Lun Ching ; 140 cwts olibanum, Quan Luan Eaoo ; 10 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

Gwalior s—5 cases peacock feathers, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co ; 112 cwts pruns and 77 cwts kismis, M Dawoodbhoy; 125 cwts onions, Crushna Pandoo ; 15 bales twist, N J Sassoon ; 130 cwts bedlium, P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames s—35 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 187 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 7 chests opium, The P and O Co ; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 200 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 50½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 40 chests opium, N J Ebram ; 7 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

Bisagno s—250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Gwalior s—50 bales twist, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3.

Bartholomew, Lt-Col, Bengal Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 5.

Bayley, Lieut, Bengal, 1st West Rg Regt, on Medical Certificate, from Nowgong.

Cook, Lieut, 1st Bo Lancers, on duty, from Deesa.

Prall, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, from Medical Certificate, from England.

Watson, Major, Bengal, D A A G, for Ins, from Ranikhet.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 5.

Candy, Captain, 14th Bo Infy, on duty, to Bhuj.

NOVEMBER 6.

Cuppage, Lieut, 5th Bengal, L I, to rejoin, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT, B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 6th November, 1890.

1. There will be Gun drill on the following day's :—

To-day 6th, at 7 a.m. } Gun drill in the Arsenal
To-morrow, 7th at 7 a.m. } Compound.

2. On Saturday next, the 8th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to Oyster Rock, Fort, for drill at the 10" and 12-5" R. M. L. Guns. Dress :—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin-chain.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 6th November, 1890.

1. The Regiment will prade on Saturday the 8th instant, at 4-45 p. m. at the Cruckshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutriments. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-50 p. m., and those met on the way will have their fares will be paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 8th instant as follows :—

Byculla School and Byculla Scotish School.—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-50 p. m.

St. Mary's School.—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 3-50 p. m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits, at 7 a.m, on Friday, the 7th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	30·139	W	1	83·6	55·1	39	..	..	..
Agra	30·166	N W	1	84·6	53·1	57	..	..	..
Cawnpore	30·123	S W	2	82·6	56·0	64	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·119	N	2	81·0	62·2	75	..	..	..
Jhansi	30·118	Calm.	1	81·9	53·9	56	..	..	—0·92
Jacobabad	30·121	Calm.	2	85·5	49·5	52	..	..	..
Kurrachee	30·008	N E	17	92·7	70·9	18	..	..	..
Ajmere	30·178	S E	2	84·3	50·7	61	..	..	..
Deesa	30·012	N E	13	92·3	69·8	23	..	..	..
Rajkote	29·955	E	7	95·9	71·8	56	..	..	—0·02
Neemuch	30·116	E	4	84·3	58·8	57	..	..	—0·02
Indore	30·102	E	1	84·6	57·6	58	..	..	—0·05
Saugor	30·095	E	3	81·3	57·8	69	..	..	—0·02
Jubbulpur	30·115	Calm.	1	83·9	57·3	77	..	..	—0·02
Hoshangabad	30·109	N E	4	85·8	60·8	69	..	..	—0·02
Khandwa	30·054	N N E	4	88·7	61·1	60	..	..	—0·05
Raipur	30·033	N N E	4	85·5	64·7	77	..	..	—0·29
Nagpoor	30·055	N N E	6	88·7	67·2	67	..	..	—0·20
Amraoti	30·002	E N E	7	89·3	65·3	55	..	..	—0·01
Akola	30·012	E	7	91·1	63·8	58	..	..	—0·12
Surat	29·977	E	F	92·2	76·0	52	..	..	—0·03
Malegaon	30·025	E N E	5	90·9	70·2	57	..	..	—0·16
Bombay	29·911	N E	6	85·2	77·0	81	0·02	0·02	—0·31
Poona	29·970	E S E	12	89·1	72·9	65	..	..	—0·25
Sholapore	29·987	E	10	80·3	7[illegible]·5	82	0·08	3·52	+3·10
Ratnagiri	29·916	S	8	88·9	72·9	66	0·13	0·52	+0·29
Belgaum	29·917	E S E	4	79·3	61·8	88	1·00	1·18	+0·51
Goa	29·930	..	..	84·0	77·0	95	..	1·39	..
Karwar	29·915	Calm.	2	85·2	72·8	91	0·26	0·98	—0·11
Mangalore	29·951	S E	5	86·3	74·4	76	..	0·03	—1·23
Calicut	29·974	E S E	8	[illegible]	73·9	[illegible]	0·98	0·98	—0·68
Cochin	29·979	E N E	M	87·3	74·6	80	..	0·29	—2·07
Bangalore	30·007	E N E	2	78·7	64·9	89	0·73	5·82	+4·57
Secunderabad	30·010	E N E	4	[illegible]	69·3	81	0·05	0·17	—0·76
Masulipatam	29·970	N N E	4	84·1	74·5	90	0·05	1·31	—2·47
Bellary	29·991	E	5	83·5	69·9	85	..	1·90	+1·06
Cuddapah	29·989	E S E	2	85·0	71·1	85	0·24	1·06	—0·27
Madras	29·941	N N W	1	79·2	73·2	99	2·17	3·35	—0·59
Coimbatore	29·956	S W	2	85·4	70·8	81	..	..	—0·71
Trichinopoly	29·955	W N W	2	87·0	74·4	89	..	1·67	+0·61
Negapatam	29·965	W N W	2	83·9	75·2	94	..	1·53	—2·75
Colombo (4th).	29·951	S W	4	84·5	75·0	69	..	0·57	—1·75

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased by small amounts in all parts of the Indian region except at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Masulipatam and Madras where a slight fall has taken place. The distribution of pressure shows high readings at Ajmere and Agra and low readings on the West Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Karwar. The baric gradients are very steep in Sind, Gujarat, on and off the Sind and the Kathiawar Coasts, Central India and Rajputana, and are moderate on the West Coast between Surat and Mangalore. The isobars indicate the existence of a barometric depression very near the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Goa, which shows a tendency to approach the Coast. The barometer reads below the normal average at Belgaum and above it elsewhere. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the south of the Peninsula, the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, and are north-easterly to south-easterly in all other places. The winds on the West Coast are unusual and very irregular and have a tendency to cyclonic circulation. The wind force has been strong at Karachi and Deesa, fresh at Madras, Calicut Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Rajkot, and moderate or light elsewhere. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 20 miles per hour at Karachi and Deesa, 14 at Poona, 12 at Sholapur, Akola and Rajkot, and 10 at Amraoti. The maximum temperature is 6° to 7° lower than usual at Sholapur and Madras, and 3° to 4° higher at Malegaon, Akola, Nagpur, and Rajkot, but the departures elsewhere are small. The highest maximum was 93° at Karachi and Deesa. Nights are excessively hot in Gujarat, Lower Sind, Berar and locally at Surat and Malegaon, while the variations from the mean elsewhere are unimportant. The lowest temperature last night was 49° at Jacobabad. Humidity has changed irregularly and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all parts of the Indian region except locally at Delhi, Jacobabad, Goa, Calicut, and Cochin, where they are clear. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (2·17") and Belgaum (1·00") and at Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah there have been light to moderate showers. The low pressure area which lay yesterday off the West Coast in the Arabian Sea has now become a depression, the centre of which now lies off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Mangalore and shows every indication of approaching the Coast. Weather conditions hence all along the West Coast from Mangalore, northwards as far as Karachi, are very unsettled and should the depression reach the West Coast the weather will be stormy. The unsettled weather conditions are likely to give more or less rain over the greater part of the country lying to the southwards of lat. 21°. Strong winds also are likely to blow in all parts of the country where the baric gradients are steep.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The barometer has risen, except in a few stations on the West Coast, in North Madras, and in Burma, where a slight fall is reported. Readings are highest in North-west India, and low over the Bay and the West Coast. Gradients are rather steep in Sind and Guzerat. Winds are easterly in the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Sind and the West Coast, except in Ratnagiri, where the direction is southerly ; northerly on the East Coast ; and variable in Northern India ; the force being strong in Kattiawar and Sind. The mean temperature is low, except in Bombay and the central parts of India. Rain has fallen over the Peninsula, except at the extreme south ; and local showers at False Point, Chittagong, and Diamond Island. Weather remains unsettled at the Bay area and on the West Coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th November, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·837
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind*	..ENE, SE, SSE, S, WSW, W, WNW, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	130
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·02
" year	63·82
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CLEARANCE SALE of Ladies' Fans, Writing Cases, Hand Bags, &c., Selling at half the marked prices.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIME-PIECES, fitted in a nice morrocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller 97, Medows Street.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

TO LET FURNISHED, the UPPER PORTION of a double storied bungalow on Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, from now till end of 1891. Apply to J. W. BROWN, C. Macdonald and Co.

OUR COLLECTION of Toys and Presents for the 'XMAS SEASON surpasses all former years. Latest Novelties from Europe and America at cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pokoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1 and Pekoe As. 14 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them. DANTRA and Co. Tea Merchants, Fort, Bombay.

40 RUPEES REWARD.—LOST on 4th, Lady's GOLD WATCH, half hunter, Silver face, with gold albert chain and tassel, whoever will take the same to KING, KING & Co., will receive the above reward.

FOR SALE.—One Crighton's Double SCUTCHER of 1888. Can be seen in working order at the Company's Mill, Byculla. For Particulars and Price apply to MILL MANAGER, Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

BLASTING POWDER.—FOR SALE, F. O. quality in 25 lb. barrels.—Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WILLIAM COOPER, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, undertakes to execute Visiting, Wedding and Menu Cards, Ball Programmes, Share Certificates Mill Labels, &c., works guaranteed European finish at rates to suit all.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

PHLOX, Verbena, Pinks, Peleenia and all other favourite annual Seeds, just received.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

FULL SIZE COTTON BALING PRESS with Hydraulic Pumps, &c., Complete FOR SALE by Dobson and Barlow, Bolton. Apply for Particulars and Price to MANAGER, Bone and Cotton Cleaning Mills, Thanna

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.—Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

A EUROPEAN LADY wishes to give Tuition Daily in English (6th Standard) Pariscan, French, Music, Singing. Highest Testimonials. Address "93" care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Books, Stationery, Photograph Frames and Albums, Colored Pictures, Christmas Cards, &c., MONDAY, 10th to SATURDAY, 16th November at the BOMBAY TRACT & BOOK SOCIETY'S DEPOT, opposite Money School.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made for India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

"G. H. MUMM and Co's Celebrated CHAMPAGNE, quarts Rs. 48 per dozen; Pints Rs. 26 per dozen Bass "Green Diamond" Pale Ale, quarts Rs. 5 per dozen; Pints Rs. 3 per dozen. May be obtained from the GODOWNKEEPER, The BOMBAY Co., Ld."

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

AIR PISTOLS with 1,000 bullets, 1 dozen darts, ramrod and case complete Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BROWN OXFORD SHOES Rs. 10-8, Brown Lace Boots Rs. 12-8, Boots and Shoes of every description.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOKS of their EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY HARRIS, will be PLACED DAILY (except on Sundays), at the NEW SECRETARIAT from 7th November, 1890, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

By Order,
A. W. FORBES, Captain,
A.-D.-C. in Waiting.

Government House, Mahableshwar, Nov. 4, 1890.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the last week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOLDING CAMP BEDS.

In Wood or Iron, with best double woven.
WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.
General House Furnishers.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

22 cases Frank Weston's wizard oil and magic pills.
2 „ black and white sewing cotton thread by Brooks.
2 „ white doria and mulls.
1 „ white nansooks.
1 „ white shirtings.
3 „ white handkerchieves.
3 „ blue flannel, Cashmere cloth, and felt cloth.
2 „ colored prints.
5 „ white piece-goods fents.
5 bales grey drill.

On account and at the risk of Jeewraj Madhevjee—
G C & Co—2070 and 2218—2 cases white mulls.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Ebramjee Lookmanjee—
444 metal and silver open-face watches.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Kaderbhoy Lookmanjee—
822—9211-16—3 cases 150 reams marble papers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, on the days and at the time herein under mentioned, SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the respective premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Cooverbai, wife of Phiroshaw Rustomjee Batliwala, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sadanand Narayen and Chandrabhagabai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th September, 1889, the following landed properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1890, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Worlee, Motipakhdi, outside the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 102, Street No 22, and bounded on the east by the property of Vittoba Narayen and Balcristna Jagonnath, on the west by a public gowan, on the north by the property of Waman Sadashew, and on the south by a gowan.

On MONDAY, the 24th November, 1890, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or batty ground known as Moracha Bhaug, situate at Worlee, Motipakhdi, outside the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3126, and bounded on the east by Khadi, on the west by Dhoorbandh, on the north by batty fields of Khooshal Sadashew and Bhasker Jagonnath, and on the south by the battyfields of Narrotamdass Kubardass, Bhasker Jagonath, and Dadoba Ramchunderjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdass, Daramsi and Cama, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th November, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCH BUNDER.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Jairaj Makankji, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1889, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Khimjee Jairam Sewjee, the following immoveable properties on the days herein after mentioned.

This DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1890, at 4 p. m.

Lot No. 3.
Property at Chinch Bunder.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nishan Pada Road otherwise known as New Bengalpoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2379, and Street Nos. 239 and 243, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the west by the said Nishan Pada Road, on or toward the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, and on or towards the south by the house of Kesoobai, widow of Essajee Poogamker and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Khimjee Jairam Sewjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Solicitor, High Court, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th November, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5.

AN advance of ½ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 94¾, which may indicate the approach of a return to cheaper money in the capital of finance: but the market rates of discount wired by Reuter show no change from Monday's quotations. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 105¼. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. per oz., say to 48 9-16d., and Rupee Securities were ¼ lower in Fours, and ½ in 4½ per cents. at £79½ and £82¾, respectively. We have no further news of the metal from New York, that market having been closed yesterday for a holiday. A further decline of 10s. is reported in Braziers' Copper at £66-10 per ton; and Yellow Metal was ¼ lower, at 6¼. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay is quoted 6d. lower at 14s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris are called 1½ per cent. higher, at 94¼; in Exchange on London there was a slight advance at fcs. 25·27½.

In the absence of further advices regarding General Produce through Reuter, we conclude that prices of Wheat and Linseed remained without further change. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The price of Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged at 5 7-16d.; but in East Indian Cotton, Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawattee of all grades were 1-16d. per lb. lower. American Arrivals on the other hand, were 1-32d. higher for all deliveries to the end of January and 1-64d. up in the more distant positions. The day's Imports in Liverpool were 18,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

Our usual, Cotton advices from New York are wanting, that market having been closed yesterday.

There has been a steadier feeling in our local market for the staple to-day, but no improvement in business, the transactions reported again summing up only a few hundred bales. Of these 100 bales were ready New Julgaum, at Rs. 182; and a like quantity New Cutch, at Rs. 175½; the balance being old Veraval, at Rs. 165 per candy. Prices are quoted as before.

WHEAT.—There has been a return of export demand in this market to-day, more particularly for Pessy, and a considerable business has transpired, the price of that description, having been put up one anna per cwt., at which the market was firm at closing, other descriptions being unchanged in value. We quote:—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs.	4-10-0	per cwt.
Do.	85	„	4-9-0	„

SEEDS.—Transactions have continued to bear but a moderate scale in this market, enquiry from shippers being still languid; but the feeling is rather steady than otherwise, and quotations show no change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,301	bales.
Wheat	25,994	cwt.
Linseed	3,194	„
Gingelly	4,009	„
Poppyseed	1,067	„
Groundnuts	1,853	„
Castorseed	2,482	„

FREIGHTS are in the same position, enquiry for room continuing slack, and rates quoted as before, but lacking the test of fresh transactions.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at a decline of 1-16d. on yesterday's rates. In the almost total absence of Mercantile Bills, transactions again took place between Banks in ready Demand, at 1s. 6 9-16d.; and at 1s. 6 13-16d. in Telegraphic, for March transfer. A ready sale of Telegraphic, at 1s. 6½d., was also reported. We quote ready rates at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 6 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 6 7-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 6½d.	„
Francs	do.	1·99.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a weaker feeling in this market to-day, and rates for Four per cents have partially declined to the extent of 1-16 per cent, say to 103⅛ for cash, and to 102 13-16 for the next settlement at the beginning of December, the quotation for the January account having remained at 102¼; but there has been hardly anything doing on any line. The price of 4½ per cents. has advanced to 106¼.

SHARES.—The demand for Bank of Bombay shares continues, and a further advance of Rs. 5 per share has been established to-day, at Rs. 945. Otherwise the market remains quiet, with quotations generally unchanged.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¼.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6½d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	94¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¼
4½ per cent. „	82¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	48 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, Nov. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India left here this evening (Calcutta boat).

PORT SAID, Nov. 4.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur arrived here from Bombay this evening.

HONGKONG, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Lombardy arrived here yesterday afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban at 7 on Saturday morning.

Mails for the Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close on Thursday, the 6th, at 11-30 a.m.

Line Bangkok-Saigon right.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th November, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours	Minutes
Turkey	5	11	40 a. m.	1	56
Teheran	5	1	35 p. m.	...	41
Suez	5	2	10 p. m.	...	50

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 5th November, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	53	...	6
„ Kurrachee	...	22	...	1
„ Madras	...	22	...	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 4.

10 p.m.	79·6

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

6 a.m.	77·8
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	82·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

ROWNEY—CURRIE—October 30, at Windlesham, Parish Church, Bagshot, Surrey, William Rowney, M D, A M S, to Kate ffolliott Fendall, daughter of Colonel Fendall Currie, Commissioner, Oudh. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHANCE—November 5, at the European General Hospital, G. F. Chance. Funeral this evening at 4 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRADLEY—October 30, at Cuttack, Orissa, Mrs Frederick Gardner Bradley, of a son.

McNALLY—October 31, at Multan, the wife of Sergeant Instructor E J McNally, North-Western Railway Volunteers, of a son.

DEATHS.

HORNE—October 28, at Nowgong, C I, of enteric fever, H F Horne, Army Medical Staff, second son of the late Colonel P D Horne, R A, aged 32 years.

MORISON—October 29, at Rampore Bauleah, after a brief illness, Hugh Samuel, the 5th son of D Morison, M D, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1890.

MR. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE'S departure for Burma next month will close an administration which has been conspicuous for the energy and thoroughness which the retiring Chief Commissioner has infused into every department. The records of the administration of the Central Provinces during the last four years have been perhaps more commented upon than those of any other in India, and in this way the chief features of Mr. Mackenzie's work have been brought to the notice of a public far outside the limits of the Provinces. From time to time most of them have been noticed in our columns, and we have done little justice to them if we have not made it clear that in one sense—and that a satisfactory one—Mr. Mackenzie's government has been a "personal" government of a very active kind. For anything that we are in a position to know, he has worked as hard in his office as any other head of an administration, and his resolutions and orders have always shown marks of careful study indoors. But he resembled his predecessor, Sir Richard Temple, in the energy which he displayed out of doors. The real basis of his work has always been in his tours, which have been intensive as well as extensive, and in which he has carefully and searchingly studied the work of the district officers, losing no opportunity of hearing from the people themselves what their wants and grievances were, and how the administration met them. This, as we have said, was personal government of the right sort. But it was also a part of Mr. Mackenzie's policy to instil the thoroughness into the work of other people which was a distinguishing mark of his own. His Deputy Commissioners were expected to be, and during the last four years they have in reality become, the effective centres of administration in their several districts. Every branch of the administration of the district was gathered up in the district officer; his responsibility for it, which had in some respects shown a tendency to become nominal, was made real, and much has thereby been done to improve the quality of the district work of the Provinces. At the same time the Deputy Commissioners have been relieved of a large portion of their judicial work by the appointment of native Civil Judges to the districts in which the burden was the heaviest. Thus the Central Provinces are in advance of their neighbours in solving the problem of the separation of judicial from executive powers, and their experience in this matter—limited though it still is—should ultimately prove of great value and influence. We referred a few weeks since to the assistance which has been rendered to the judicial officers in the Central Provinces by the appointment of honorary magistrates, and to the measures which have from time to time been taken to increase the efficiency of the police. Conspicuous amongst these has been the increase of the pay of the lower grades—an example which we in Bombay, with a natural distrust in the eleven-rupees-a-month constable, should be glad to see imitated nearer home. One thing recent administration reports have established is that the police of the Central Provinces are less under suspicion than the police under some of the other Governments. The relations between the police and the people there are, as things go in India, very satisfactory, and there seems good reason for believing that in *morale*, and in the prevention and detection of crime, the force has greatly improved of late.

It would be difficult, in a brief review of the published records, to indicate what has been done in Mr. Mackenzie's time in the revenue administration of the Provinces. The latest record points to one particular in which the administration have succeeded. While nearly every other Government in India has failed to induce the people to come forward readily and take advantage of the *takavi* advances under the Agricultural Loans Act, in the Central Provinces, through the happy expedient of widely distributed vernacular notices, more money was lent to cultivators under the Act in six months last year than had been advanced during the whole of the preceding three years. This, however, is a matter of detail. The great work in the Revenue Department in the Central Provinces during the past four years has been the general scheme of settlement, operations under which had been commenced shortly before Mr. Mackenzie went to Nagpore. He has kept touch with the work at every point and at every stage of its progress, but he has always in his resolutions accorded the chief credit for what has been done in this department to Mr. J. B. Fuller, Commissioner of Agriculture and Settlement, whose services he acknowledged in a recent resolution to be "simply invaluable." It should be stated to the credit of both these capable officials that the work has cost less and that the increase of revenue has been greater, than was estimated four years ago. It is expected that ultimately the settlement will increase the revenue by not less than thirty lakhs a year—a consummation in which Sir Richard Temple's promises of prosperity for the Central Provinces will be more than realized. Mr. Mackenzie has earned much less of praise and of criticism for his revenue administration than for the educational work which has been carried on in those provinces during the last four years. If it were necessary now to recount this at length, we might republish the characteristic address which the Chief Commissioner delivered at Hislop College, Nagpore, a few weeks ago. The address created dissatisfaction wherever people were able to read in it only a depreciation of the humanities as against the utilities in education. Some of the class who thought that they had been hard hit by Mr. Mackenzie in his reference to "superfluous B. As." and to the waste products in general of a system of education far in advance of the capacities and the necessities of a given community, ventilated their griefs through our columns. Much that our correspondents took exception to may, in a review which concerns itself rather with Mr. Mackenzie's work than with his words, be treated as "pious opinion." If the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces holds that two Arts colleges are not wanted at Nagpur, we should certainly not go out of our way to quarrel with him on the point, and the belief is not necessarily inconsistent with a reasonable regard for literary education. Having in view the special circumstances of the Central Provinces, the absence of large towns, and the limited field which the country gives for the employment of a professional class, Mr. Mackenzie seems to us to have done a substantial service to the inhabitants in giving a practical turn to education in all its grades. Certainly the Education Department in the Central Provinces has been active in all directions, and the system planted there will, as it develops, claim the attention of all who are interested in educational work in India. Mr. Mackenzie's Abkari policy has all but escaped criticism so far, mainly because the excise system in the Central Provinces is free from some of the besetting vices of other provincial systems. The abolition of opium and ganja consuming dens is an incident in his excise administration which should ensure it against criticism, for only one other Government—that of the North-West Provinces, we believe—has yet taken this step.

The attitude of the Central Provinces administration towards local self-government during the last four years has been noteworthy in several respects. When Mr. Mackenzie went to the Provinces, the district councils were in a state of suspended animation. They had no proper machinery for carrying out public works that were badly needed, and money which they did not know what to do with was accumulating in their hands. Schools which were already well supplied received money that should have been laid out on badly wanted roads, simply because it was easier to spend money on education than on public works. A way out of the difficulty was found in an expedient that did not excite as much attention at the time as it might have done, for it is possible that by taking a leaf out of Mr. Mackenzie's book we may be able to cure some of the evils under which local government is suffering in the Mofussil districts of this Presidency. The expedient was simply this. The Public Works Department and the Deputy Commissioner were made the executive authority for each District Council. The District Council draws up its programme of works, and those of them that are on an extensive scale are executed for it by the Public Works Department; less important ones are carried out by the tehsildars as subordinates of the Deputy Commissioner. The device has succeeded admirably. From time to time we have heard of additions to the public works programmes of various districts. Feeder roads to the new railways have been laid out in various directions, so that in time every town and large village will be opened up to the railway and to the chief centres of population. The Government of Bombay, in their controversy with the Poona Municipality, make many complaints of the laxity of supervision and of the reluctance of the Municipality to undertake necessary works of sanitation. The Municipality reply that the Legislature has refused to give them the power to delegate their executive powers. May not the experience of the Central Provinces administration be with advantage commended to both parties to the dispute. The arrangement has at least provided a means for getting work done that was never done before, and from a practical point of view this is as much as need be said for it. From public works and district administration to village sanitation is a short step. Here Mr. Mackenzie has moved the Legislature to pass an Act similar in purpose to that enacted in this Presidency at the beginning of the year, though it is free from some of the defects which have been indicated in that measure. The smaller villages are left, as they may well be for the present, to the care of the village patel; in larger villages and small towns that have no municipality a panchayet is to be formed to carry out a simple scheme of sanitation. The Act differs from Sir Raymond West's inasmuch as though the punchayet can prosecute, they cannot fine as well. The two measures will be applied almost side by side, and their working will be watched with interest on both sides of the border. It is not so much, however, by reforms and special administrative measures that Mr. Mackenzie has left his mark for good upon the Central Provinces, as by the unceasing vigilance of his control over the administration. The record, it is true, bears abundant evidence to his resourcefulness and originality, and there has been much more in his work than a sustained attention to duty and an equally sustained determination that others should attend to theirs. But the distinguishing mark of it all has been the almost magnetic thoroughness with which, doing himself nothing but his best, he moved the whole administration to good work. Those who know the Central Provinces well, and are able to contrast them with what they were a few years ago, speak of them as "a new Province," and no one who has watched the course of events in and around Nagpore under Mr. Mackenzie's rule will think that this is extravagant praise. Burma has not progressed so far but that the new Chief Commissioner will be able to find in the building up of the United Provinces an opportunity for new and not less marked successes

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ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram from Melbourne, the Australian strikes are virtually at an end, and victory rests with the masters. This is a result which even the men anticipated three weeks ago, when the last mail left Australia, for the strikers then practically acknowledged defeat. The trades, it was said, had done everything in their power to keep the state of their finances secret; yet by some means—whether through the banks or not they could not say—the employers were allowed to become thoroughly acquainted with their monetary resources and to shape their course accordingly. "It was just the same in other direction. If they sent a cablegram, its purport somehow leaked out, and their letters were intercepted." This, of course, was merely premonitory of collapse, and the terms of the employers' manifesto equally reveal their certainty of success. "Every reasonable facility," they wrote, "would be given to strikers to return to work, but it must be clearly understood that the employers will protect those at present in their service, and that the principles laid down by them for the future conduct of their business will involve the observance of freedom of contract on the part of employer and employé." If these, as seems probable, are the terms on which the strikers have consented to resume work, the victory of the masters is unequivocal, for it is equivalent to the break-down of the power of trades unionism. On whatever basis, however, the agreement has been concluded, it is satisfactory to learn that the unprecedented paralysis of trade in Australia is at an end. The contest between employers and employed has not been on a difference as to hours or wages. It has been a struggle between unionism and non-unionism—an attempt on the part of the unions to prevent the masters from employing non-unionist labour. Nominally, as the Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* pointed out, in a letter written a month ago, the strike was begun because the marine officers had allied themselves with the other maritime labour unions, and the shipowners refused even to listen to their grievances unless this alliance was broken off. In reality, the correspondent continues, "the strike was due to very different causes, and the complaints of the officers were used merely as a pretext for declaring an industrial war which had become inevitable. Trade after trade followed with startling rapidity; intimidation and rioting were resorted to. But after a couple of months, moderate counsels prevailed. Mr. Champion, who arrived in Australia at the very beginning of the strike, after a time defended the rights of the free-labourers and advised the union men to work with them. Public opinion all along has been against the strikers, and their advocacy of boycotting tended to deepen public prejudice against them. Victory for the masters, if it mean anything at all, means in this case, at all events, and for a time, freedom of labour and freedom of contract—a severe blow to trades-unionism, which in Australia, seems to have been intolerant, misdirected, and harmful.

THE report of the Bombay Philharmonic Society, which is just published, shows that a very successful year's work has been accomplished, and that the Society enters upon its fourth year of existence with better prospects than could have been anticipated. Several of its most prominent members have been lost, owing to removals, but others once deemed to be lost, have returned and rejoined. The committee find consolation in the belief that what they have "lost in one way they have gained in another," and contemplate having in the coming year, a better balanced chorus than the Society has yet possessed. But the committee takes the opportunity of expressing its regret that the Society can never reckon on anything like such a number as is actually enrolled performing at any one concert, and that the practices are not so well attended as is desirable. This is a complaint for which there will ever be cause in Bombay, but the observations of the Committee may perhaps lead to better attendance in the future. Gifted and well-trained vocalists the majority of the hundred and eighty performing members may be, but the fact should always be borne in mind that combined practice and rehearsal only can be productive of good and successful choral music. The committee also lay stress on the concluding paragraph of the report, which is addressed particularly to non-performing members. The subscriptions of ungifted lovers of music go just as far in the purchase of the necessary scores as those of the leading soloists, and the committee "will be very glad to see an increase in the list of names of those who, though not performers themselves, still, from their love of music and appreciation of the good work the Society is doing, are glad to give it their support as subscribing members.

DR. THOMAS BLANEY having expressed his unwillingness to serve on the Standing Committee on account of pressure of work in connection with the Joint Schools Committee, the proposal to nominate him to the vacant seat on the Standing Committee, in the room of the late Mr Muncherji Nowroji Banaji, has, we understand, been withdrawn.

ALTHOUGH the line from Umballa to Kalka is not yet open to public traffic, writes the Allahabad paper, the people in the neighbourhood have already taken to the idea that trains can be wrecked; and there have been several attempts, fortunately detected in time, to effect this purpose. On one occasion the plates were carefully loosened, on another a girder was placed across the rails, and so on. The mischief is supposed with every probability to proceed from a village in Patiala territory we believe, the people of which chose to be offended at the engineers not putting a level crossing exactly where they wanted it, though there are two in the immediate neighbourhood: but as yet the crime has not been brought home to any particular person. As at the place where the attempts have been made the line runs along a gradient of 1 in 40, it is to be hoped that any tendency to interfere with it will have been effectually repressed by the time that the ailway opens in February.

FOREST fires were very successfully combated in the Central Provinces last year, and had it not been for lamentable disasters in three of the divisions, the year's work would have been an undoubted triumph. The area under organized protection was increased by a quarter of a million acres, and amounted to nearly two million acres. The areas over which protection failed were six per cent. of the whole. The cost of protection was Rs. 36,500, but it would be interesting to have an estimate made of previous years' experiences of the saving effected by so much protection; just as another department endeavours to estimate the number of cattle saved by the expenditure of so many rupees on the destruction of wild animals. The average cost per each acre under protection was 3·7 pies; and if we omit all the parts where protection failed, the average cost for each acre successfully protected was 4 pies. The most extensive fire covered 43,000 acres, and only five other fires extended over more than 1,000 acres. The measures of protection are substantially the same in all Indian forests, and consist in cutting open spaces through the forests, in a system of patrols, and in putting the responsibility on the inhabitants.

THE flood water in the Jhelum river has quite subsided, and the fishing season is now in full swing. Numbers of natives are to be seen daily fishing at the bathing ghats, where they make handsome bags on account of Hindus throwing *atta* to the fishes during this month of Katak. It is pleasant, observes the local paper, for the wily fisherman to have his ground-bait thus supplied by his religious brethren.

THE last N. W. P. and Oudh *Police Gazette* contains notices of rewards in two large robbery cases. The first relates to a quantity of medals stolen between the 7th and 8th ultimo from the Adjutant's office of the 16th B. I. at Agra, belonging to 41 men of the regiment. The other is a matter of certain unrecovered property, valued at Rs. 11,275, stolen from the residence of Dwarka Das Shamji of Bombay, by one Chiraunji *alias* Keshwa Nand, a Somasu. The property, consisting entirely of jewellery, includes a gold watch by James McCabe, with the name of the owner's father engraved inside, and several other valuable jewels set in diamonds, pearls and rubies.

INDICATIONS are not wanting that we are on the eve of what is called a boom in the Mysore gold-mining industry, says the *Bangalore Post*. The recent rise in Mysore shares from £4 5s. to £5 5s. the official statement by the Dewan that Rs. 193,000 was paid by a few mines last year in royalty alone, the intense speculation in Calcutta in gold shares of Chota Nagpur—all these have reacted on the gold industry in Mysore, and we have inquiry made as to the capabilities of other portions of the province than Kolar. Very shortly, operations on a large scale will be opened at Gandasi, the Hanali field is to be re-opened, the old mines near Nagamangalum are to be bottomed, and we hear of two local companies that are about to take up blocks already secured and spend a little capital in bringing to light the valuable gold ore said to exist there. With several thousand tons of good ore at the surface ready to crush, there would be no difficulty in floating a large company in London to procure the necessary machines.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.

The Australian strike is virtually at an end and the victory rests with the masters.

A NEW VICTORIAN CABINET.

Mr. Munro has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet.

THE TARIFF BILL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

Advices from Havanna state that eight thousand hands employed there in the cigar manufactories have been thrown out of work, in consequence of the operation of the new American Tariff Bill.

FRANCE AND TRIPOLI.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on foreign affairs M. Ribot formally denied that France had any aggressive designs against Tripoli.

THE NEW GREEK MINISTRY.

ATHENS, Nov. 5.

A new Greek Cabinet has been formed.

M. Delyannis, the Premier, also undertakes the Ministry of War and the Interior.

M. Deligorgis has been appointed Foreign Minister and M. Karapanos, Minister of Finance.

With the exception of M. Delyannis none of the new Cabinet have previously held office.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Unwonted interest is attached to the elections now proceeding in the United States as indicating the general opinion of the nation on the Mackinley Tariff Bill.

The democrats so far have gained largely everywhere, and have carried New York city, and expect a working majority of forty in Congress.

It is reported that Mr. Mackinley has been defeated in Ohio.

THE MADURA MARRIAGE CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

The case in which Mr. Robert Fischer, barrister and lay trustee at Madura, is charged with solemnising a marriage was heard on Monday and Tuesday by the District Sessions Judge, at Madura. The defendant's counsel argued that no offence had been committed and discussed the meaning of the word "knowingly" for a considerable time. Judgment was reserved till to-morrow.

THE VICEROY AT OODEYPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

On Monday afternoon H. E. the Viceroy inspected the Meywar Bheel Corps at Oodeypore, and was entertained in the evening at a State banquet by the Maharana. He left next morning for Jodhpur.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY.

Sir Steuart Bayley proposes resigning the service and handing over the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal on the 16th December, leaving Calcutta on the same day, and sailing on the 20th by the mail steamer Clyde, from Bombay.

THE LATE MR. DAVID SINCLAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Much regret is felt here by many friends of the late Mr. David Sinclair, who died at Edinburgh last month, and who retired from the Church of Scotland Mission work here a few months ago.

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Sir Charles Arbuthnot will not relinquish the command of the Madras Army till May. He will be succeeded by Major General Sir J. C. Dormer.

PRESENTATION TO SURGEON DOYLE.

The Bangalore Garrison paraded yesterday to see the presentation of the Distinguished Service Order to Surgeon Doyle for bravery in Burma.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major Spratt, Military Secretary, and Major Clowes, Aide-de-Camp, arrived here this evening from Mahableshwar in a storm of rain. He starts on his tour to-morrow.

HEAVY RAIN.

Very heavy rain has fallen here this evening.

THUNDER STORM IN BOMBAY.

A STORM of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, broke over the city early last evening. The storm was not unexpected, for on Monday evening a storm-signal was hoisted, warning captains of outward-bound vessels that a storm prevailing in the Arabian Sea might sweep the shores of Bombay. On Tuesday evening some slight indication of a disturbance was given in Bombay, by some fitful gusts of wind blowing over the city from the sea followed by two short but sharp showers of rain. During the whole of yesterday the weather was very close, and dark thundery looking clouds passed overhead at intervals. It was not until about three in the afternoon, however that any indication was given of rain when a slight shower fell. The clouds then gathered quickly and in an hour the sky was covered with black rain-charged masses. A few minutes more and the rain fell in earnest, accompanied with lightning and distant rumblings which gradually grew louder, till finally the thunder rolled loudly overhead. But the thunder and lightning did not last long, although a high wind continued blowing all through the night, while heavy rain fell without intermission flooding the streets in some parts. It is rather an unusual occurrence for Bombay to be visited by such a storm so late in the season, and those unfortunate people who had taken up their quarters for the cold weather in tents upon the maidan found themselves in rather an awkward predicament. The maidan presented a bleak and dismal appearance last night in the rain, and the absence of lights in the tents showed that their occupants had deserted their dwellings of canvas and sticks for more comfortable quarters.

A HYPODERMIC blush is the latest variety of that occasionally pleasing article. It is obtained by inserting colouring matter beneath the skin with the point of a syringe. The effect is described as marvellous. The blush lasts two hours. The owner of it is indescribably beautiful for that period. Afterwards she becomes of a greenish yellow complexion, and cannot wear her blush too often, because the syrinage marks the skin with an ugly little scar. May that blush never be imported into England or India, notwithstanding all the white faces. It was born in America.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Captain Sir Henry Morland occupied the chair, and the others present were:—Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, A. M. Dharamsi, and Harkissondas Narotumdas.

THE LAYING OF WATER MAINS.

The Commissioner requested sanction to the acceptance of tender for laying water mains in the different parts of the city, and it was unanimously agreed "that as applied for by the Commissioner, sanction be given to the acceptance of Messrs. Bhedwar and Co.'s tender at rates aggregating Rs. 24,832-8-0, plus Rs. 2,483, (for 10 per cent. contingencies, total Rs. 27,316,) for laying water mains in the different parts of the city, the amount to be debited to the loan of one lakh for laying new water mains."

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The Committee next considered extract from the proceeding of the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the past and present condition of Love Grove Pumping station, as under:—"That the Standing Committee be requested to supply this Committee with the report called for by them in their resolution, dated 24th September last.

After a short discussion it was agreed "that the Commissioner be requested to expedite the report called for."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C., REGULATIONS.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 28th August, 1890, from the Commissioner on the subject of applying the Civil Service Regulations, parts I. to II., to Municipal employes together with resolution of Corporation of 3rd instant as follows:—"That the Standing Committee be authorised to frame amended regulations, under section 81, clauses *b* to *g* of the Municipal Act (leave of absence, acting appointments, &c), and that the Committee have power to obtain the opinion of an actuary if necessary.

It was unanimously agreed that the following Committee be appointed to draw up amended regulations under section referred to above in consultation with the Commissioner, namely, Colonel Merewether, chairman, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Mr. A. M. Dharamsi.

There was no other business of importance, and the Committee adjourned.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CRICKET SEASON, 1890.

THOUGH we are not able to boast of such a successful season as last year, yet on the whole we have a satisfactory record to show. The club has never before been in such a flourishing condition in point of membership, and the number of those who have gone in for cricket has been so large, as to allow of three elevens taking the field on the same day.

We have played 22 matches, of which we have won 11, lost 8 and drawn 3. At times our play has been a little uncertain, and in more than one match, the form exhibited has not been by any means true, and might well have merited the reproach.—"You might have done better than that."

And so we might, looking at the material we had. How was it, then, we did not? The reason may be summed up in two words, "*regular practice.*"

We can lay almost all our defeats at the door of that fact. Half-heartedness in anything does not pay, and it certainly does not pay in cricket.

We began the season with hardly any preparation for the struggles before us, and as a consequence our colours were lowered twice consecutively at the outset by the Gloster and Baronet Clubs. If our men had been in form, the result would certainly have been the other way. However, these two defeats had a most salutary effect, as they roused up our men, as nothing else could have done, to the importance of taking a keener interest in their practice, and the week following our defeat at the hands of the Parsees witnessed a vast improvement in the attendance at the nets. As a result of this we turned out with more confidence to do battle with the local Gymkhana, and won a "glorious victory," beating our opponents at all points of the game.

In this match our bowlers, Messrs. F. J. Clark and E. J. Hale, covered themselves with glory, while our fielding was excellent and the batting uniformly good. This victory was followed up by another against the Gymkhana at Poona, when we won by an innings and 12 runs. The hero of this match in the batting line was Wallace George, who scored a well-played 61, exhibiting good sound defence with great hitting powers. To our bowling department, however, the chief thanks for this win are due. James bowled with deadly effect, and was ably supported by the brothers Clark. To go through the rest of our programme would take up too much of our space, so we would refer our readers to the record of matches given below. We would, however, like to refer briefly to the closing match played by the first eleven against the Parsee Gymkhana on their ground at the Marine Lines. This match was looked forward to with much interest, and the result, a win by 28 runs, was very satisfactory. Our thanks are due to Seymour Lynn for his carefully played and valuable innings of 36 not-out in this match.

Result of Matches—Played 22, won 11, lost 8, drawn 3.

Opponents.	Club. 1st Inn	Club. 2nd Inn	Opponents. 1st inn	Opponents. 2nd inn	Won by	What XI.
Won.	twe tw	nty o.	Ele	ven		
1st XI. vs. XXII	35	30 (9)	39	..	The XI. by 4 runs....	
Bombay Gymkhana	102	..	18	61 (7)	84 runs	1st
Poona Gymkhana	136	..	63	61	1 innings & 12 runs ..	
Marine Lines C. C.	116	..	(19)	23 (6)	97 runs	,,
Ordnance C. C.	105	..	42	60 (7)	5 wickets. 63 runs	2nd
Frere C. C.	63	47 (4)	63	..	5 runs......	An XI.
Acc. G. Office C. C.	135	..	30	7	105 runs....	2nd
Acc. G. Office C. C.	61	82 (6)	45	..	16 runs	,,
Municipality C. C.	74	80 (2)	15	..	59 runs	An XI.
Parsee Gymkhana	107	..	79	..	28 runs	1st
Frere C. C.	109	..	75	..	34 runs	An XI.
Drawn.						
Marine Lines C. C.	121	..	..	..	Drawn	1st
Ordnance C. C.	92 (9)	..	132	..	Drawn	2nd
Municipality C. C.	99 (9)	..	121	..	Drawn	2nd
Lost.					Lost by	
Arrow C. C.	25	65	62	..	37 runs	3rd
Gloster Regt. C. C.	82	...	95	..	13 runs	1st
Baronet C. C.	57	..	79	..	22 runs	,,
Messrs. Ralli Bros. C. C	43	..	93	..	50 runs	,,
Bombay Gymkhana	87	..	106 (6)	..	19 runs and 4 wickets.	,,
Arrow C. C.	33	17 (5)	69	..	35 runs	3rd
Acc. Genl's Office C. C.	25	41 (3)	31	37	6 runs......	3rd
Islam C. C.	38	..	79	..	41 runs	2nd

Bowling Averages.—First Eleven Matches.

Names,	Balls.	Mds.	Wkts.	Wides.	Average.
R. W. Boileau	310	15	25	0	4·92
E. James	468	43	21	3	5·21
E. J. Hale*	368	26	21	3	5·28
F. J. Clark	405	23	23	0	6·39
J. H. Clark	293	23	15	0	8·93
W. George	35	2	1	0	16·0
H. J. Harrington	114	6	2	0	27·50

* E. J. Hale bowled 2 no balls.

—*Y. M. C. A. Monthly Letter.*

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the letter of your correspondent "Volunteer," and I cannot refrain from supplementing his remarks regarding the great apathy, which has lately been shown by the volunteers in the above corps. The great falling off in the ranks is, I believe, due to the want of touch between the officers of certain companies and their men. The frequent resignations and transfers to other companies testify to the fact that something wrong exists somewhere. I have heard men complain of the manner in which they are utterly ignored by their officers, both on and off the parade-ground. These officers hold their commissions, of which they are justly proud, through the instrumentality of the very men whom they ignore, and it is only natural that the men do not care to serve any longer under such officers, and consequently they keep away from the parades or resign the corps altogether.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Nov. 5. RIFLE.

HELIGOLAND postage stamps, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*, have risen considerably in price in the postage stamp trade. The dearest are the postcards issued in 1879, which cost 12s., while those issued in 1875 cost 6s. The 20 pfennig stamps of 1879 cost 7s. 6d. The price of other stamps, envelopes, and cards vary from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. The so called new impressions are rather cheaper, the originals of which are only recognisable by their gum, and that only by connoisseurs.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

THE local meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association commenced yesterday morning on the Bandora ranges under most unfavourable circumstances. The competition for the Bronze Medal, for Europeans and Natives, which was announced to begin at seven in the morning did not commence till after a lapse of nearly forty minutes, which was occasioned by the spotting discs not being down at the butts by the prescribed time. The entries for the opening day were good, but the firing at the close ranges was on the whole very poor indeed, although it improved at the longer ranges. The shooting of the Volunteers was steady, although no excellent scores were secured. Neither the European nor Native competitors made any possibles in the registers taken up to 600 yards. It is impossible to show the aggregate results since the rain came down in the evening at about a quarter past five and impeded the firing at the seven and eight hundred yards ranges.

The Bombay Light Horse sent down three teams for the Lloyd-Lindsay Competition, the last of which finished their firing in a steady shower of rain, and were no doubt greatly handicapped by the increasing darkness which set in almost simultaneously with the rain. During the early part of the day the weather was very variable and greatly impeded the shooting. A shower of rain fell at noon which caused a cessation for half an hour, and thus completely upset the timing for the rest of the day which necessitated the firing at the seven and eight hundred yards being postponed till to-day. Brigadier-General Budgen arrived on the range at about four o'clock, accompanied with a staff of the Bombay Light Horse. Captain Thatcher, the honorary secretary, was indefatigable in seeing to the maintenance of order at the various distances and engagements in spite of the inclemency of the weather. Messrs. Lund and Blockley with their customary courtesy kindly lent the necessary time-pieces.

MATCH IX.—THE BRONZE MEDAL.

Distance 200 to 900 yards (seven ranges), 63 prizes; 9 at each range. The medal for the highest aggregate score. First prize, Rs. 25; second, Rs. 15; third, Rs. 15; fourth, Rs. 10; fifth, Rs. 10. Four prizes of Rs. 5 each. Extra prize of Rs. 4 for every additional 10 entries over 130.

Europeans.

200 Yards.

	Points.
Lce-Sergt Couzer, B B and C I V	28
Sergt Black, B V R C	28
Lce-Corpl Fernandez, B B and C I V	27
Vol Stephens, B V R C	27
Sergt-Instr Ferguson, B B and C I V	26
Lce-Sergt Hill, G I P V C	25
Clr-Sergt Gidney, G I P V	25
Sergt Kees, B V R C	25
Lieut Ross, B B and C I V	25

Natives.

Lce-Naik Shaik Kadir, 21st Bo Inf	29
Havr Shaik Husain, 21st Bo Inf	29
Dr-Havr Shaik Pir Mahomed, 21st Bo Inf	27
Lce-Naik Shaik Ismail ,,	27
Havr-Major Luximon Sawant, 4th Rifles	26
Naik Shaik Amin ,,	26
Naik Burkardar Khan, 21st Bo Inf	25
Qr-Mr Havildar Babajusait Tailee, 4th Rifles	24
Pte Shaik Esmal, 21st Bo Inf	24

Europeans.

300 Yards.

Lce-Corpl Fernandez, B B and C I V	30
Lce-Sergt Osborne, G I P V	29
Vol Blewitt ,,	28
Corpl Freeman ,,	27
Sergt-Instr Ferguson, B B and C I V	27
Vol Gordon, B V R C	26
Lce-Sergt Hill, G I P V C	26
Capt Harisson, B B and C I V	26
Lce-Sergt Congers ,,	25

Natives.

Lce-Naik Shaik Ismal, 21st Bo Inf	25
Naik Shaik Amin, 4th Rifles	25
Pte Gun Mehtar, 21st Bo Inf	24
Drill-Havldr, Shaik Pir Mahomed, 21st Bo Inf	24
Lce-Naik Sultan Beg, 21st Bo Inf	23
Pte Shaik Ala Bux, 21st Bo Inf	22
Naik Ismail Beg, 21st Bo Inf	22
Pte Shaik Mahomed ,,	22
Havr Shaik Hoosein ,,	22

Europeans.

500 Yards.

Colr-Sergt Skinner, G I P R V	31
Sergt-Major Booth, B B and C I V	30
Lce-Corpl Fernandez ,,	29
Lce-Sergt Couzer ,,	29
Pte Smith, 2nd Gloster	28
Lce-Corpl Wolfe, G I P R V	27
Clr-Sergt Gidney ,,	27
Sergt-Instr Ferguson, B B and C I V	26
C S Brown, P V R C	25

Natives.

Pte Sonmehtar, 21st Bo Inf	29
Lce-Naik Rao Khatker, 4th Rifles	29
Naik Shaik Amin ,,	28
Havr Shaik Husain, 21st Bo Inf	28
Colr-Havr Casiram Gandie, 4th Rifles	28
Naik Rama Nund ,,	28
Naik Burkurdar Khan, 21st Bo Inf	27
Naik Lalla Sing ,,	27
Lce-Naik Shaik Kadar ,,	26

As the registers for the six and seven hundred yards had not been drawn up completely when the "cease fire" was sounded and the results of the Lloyd-Lindsay were not quite ascertained owing to the inclemency of the weather, they will appear in our next issue.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.

MR. B. KNIGHT, the fourth officer of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Karagola, appeared before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, in answer to a summons charging him with assaulting Manick Seeva, a passenger by the vessel, on Sunday, the 19th October. Mr. Davur represented the complainant, the defendant being represented by Mr. Conroy. From the remarks of the former gentleman, and the evidence of the complainant, it appeared that on the day in question Manick and his sister were passengers by the vessel from Mandvi to Bombay, and that a short time after they had gone on board the Karagola at the first-named port, the complainant alleged that Mr. Knight gave orders that some of his luggage should be taken below. As, however, the passenger informed the officer that one of his boxes contained jewellery, of the collective value of Rs. 865, he objected to its being taken away, upon which the prosecutor alleged Mr. Knight struck him several blows, and told a *kallasse* to place the box in the ship's hold, where it was examined the following morning, and found to have been forced open, and property valued at Rs. 725 abstracted. The complainant thereupon reported the matter to the captain of the vessel, and on arriving in Bombay to the police; but although enquiries were made, the missing property was not recovered. Mr. Knight in defence stated that the passengers had been ordered to go forward with their luggage shortly after leaving Mandvi, but the complainant refused to remove his box, which was then taken below. The next morning the complainant reported to the captain that the box had been broken open, and on arriving in Bombay, accused him (defendant) of having stolen the missing property. Mr. Conroy, on behalf of Mr. Knight, contended that Manick had not made out his case, as there was no evidence of the assault. His Worship, in deciding the matter remarked that it was to be regretted that the defendant had not devoted his time to a study of the native language, so that he could have explained to the complainant where he wished him to take his box. Considering the evidence as regarded the assault to be of a contradictory nature, he acquitted the defendant of the charge, remarking that Manick could take proceedings in another court as to the question of the liability of the Company to make good his loss. Mr. Davur said his client was already in correspondence with the Company in regard to that matter.

CAMBAY SUFFERERS' RELIEF FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay on account of the above fund Subscribers and sympathisers with the Cambay sufferers are requested to forward their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay or to the undersigned:—

	Rs.
Mr. Jagmohundas Vandravandas	501
Mr. Jeykisondas Gangadas	425
The Kharva community	50
A Friend and Sympathiser	5
A Friend and Sympathiser	1
Alibhai Shaikhadam Poonavala	5

DEVIDAS HARRIVALABDAS,
Treasurer.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE following are the proceedings of the annual general meeting held in the Durbar Room at the Town Hall, Bombay, on October 27th; present—Major Martin, chairman, Messrs. F. M. Flower, R. B. Nixon, L. Penny, A. Murray, C. R. Hawkins, J. Stiven, J. Sanders Slater, D. Gostling, J. Thomas, R. C. Dyson, G. R. Johnston, G. B. Doherty, and J. Davies:—

The notice convening the meeting was read. The proceedings of the last general meeting were read and confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. R. C. Dyson, seconded by Mr. L. Penny—"That the report and accounts for the year ending the 30th September 1890, as submitted by the Committee, be adopted." Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Flower, seconded by Mr. R. B. Nixon—"That the thanks of the meeting be accorded to Mr. H. E. Moore for his careful audit of the accounts." Carried unanimously.

Election of the Committee—Proposed by Mr. Penny, seconded by Mr. Dyson—"That Mr. Stiven and Mr. Slater act as scrutineers of the voting papers."

The Chairman informed the meeting that the members of the old committee were eligible for re-election, with the exception of the Ven. Archdeacon A. Goldwyer Lewis and Mr. G. Grant Craig, who had intimated their inability to serve. Captain Heyman and Mr. Pescio, however, had both expressed themselves willing to stand for election.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Committee:—Major Martin, Colonel Moberly, R. C. Dyson, Esq., F. M. Flower, Esq., the Hon. L. R. W. Forrest, Dr. MacDonald, R. N. Mant, Esq., L. Penny, Esq., M. R. Reid, Esq., J. Stiven, Esq., R. Pescio, Esq., and Captain Heyman.

Proposed by Mr. Dyson, seconded by Mr Johnston—"That rule 6 be altered to read as follows:—

"The subscription shall be Rs. 10 per annum for each member. But when the husband, father, mother, brother, or guardian of any lady performer with whom she is residing, is a subcribing member, such lady performer shall be exempt from any subscription.

"In the case of two sisters keeping house alone, one or both of whom are performers, one subscription shall suffice for both.

"Subscribing members shall be entitled to one ticket for each public performance, and such ticket can only be used for the particular performance for which it is issued."

After some discussion Mr. Nixon proposed as an amendment that the second part commencing, "In the case of two sisters" and ending "both," be taken out; but as this did not meet the case for which the proposition was made, that amendment was withdrawn, and the proposer of the substantive proposition eventually agreed to the said paragraph being cut out and the word "sister" being added before the word "guardian" in the preceding paragrah. The substantive proposition then became—"That rule 6 read as follows:—

"The subscription shall be Rs. 10 per annum for each member. But when the husband, father, mother, brother, sister, or guardian of any lady performer with whom she is residing, is a subscribing member, such lady performer shall be exempt from any subscription.

"Subscribing members shall be entitled to one ticket for each public performance, and such ticket can only be used for the particular performance for which it is issued."

The proposition in its new form being before the meeting, Mr. Gostling proposed an amendment to the effect that in the last paragraph the latter portion limiting the use of the ticket to the concert for which it was issued, be omitted.

This amendment found no seconder. The substantive proposition in its new form was then put to the meeting and carried.

Proposed by Mr. Penny, seconded by Mr. Hawkins—"That in rule 10 in the second line, after the word 'members,' the following be added—'And a member of the Orchestra.'"—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Thomas—"That in rule 3, line 4, after the word 'elected,' the words, 'for a period of one year from 1st October' be expunged, and that the following be substituted—'Annually at the general meeting to be held in October.'"—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Slater, seconded by Mr. Stiven—"That in Rule 4, line 9, after the word 'year,' the following words be inserted—'Ending 30th September.'"—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. C Dyson, seconded by Mr. Penny—"That the thanks of the meeting be accorded to the honorary accompanist and honorary secretary, for their labours during the past year." Carried unanimously.

And the business terminated.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship Malabar, Commander J. G. Jones, will sail to-day for England, with the undermentioned officers and troops:—

From Bombay to Aden—20 officers, 3 ladies, 2 officers' children, 620 men, 13 women, and 27 children of the rank and file belonging to the Connaught Rangers.

From Bombay to England—34 officers, 10 ladies, 8 officers' children, 422 men, 28 women and 66 children of the rank and file.

From Aden to England—17 officers, 3 ladies, 2 officers' children, 542 men, 19 women, and 37 children of the rank and file of the Leicester Regiment.

The following is the list of officers and their families proceeding as follows:

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

Major H R C Hewet, Rl Scots Fusilers	Captain and Mrs C L Boileau, Manchester
Surgeon Major and Mrs R N McPherson, Ben Med Staff	Captain A W H Bell, Connaught Rangers
Major F L Cunliffe, Ben, R A	Lieut H T Kenny, Bo Staff Corps
Captain F R Carleton, Dur L Infy	Lieut G H De L Lacy, Beng Staff Corps
Captain and Mrs F M Maycock and child, A P Dept	Lieut C W O'Brien, Beng Staff Corps
Captain L J Browne, Ben Staff Corps	Lieut H B Foote, Beng R A
Surgeon and Mrs A O Fitzgerald, Beng Med Staff	Lieut K O Burne, Beng Staff Corps
Surgeon R L R Macleod, Beng Med Staff	Lieut A J Hallett, R E
Surgeon C T Blackwell, Beng Med Staff	Lieut G H Ledward, Borderers
Captain D S Stewart, Beng North Fusi	Lieut J H W Pollard, Rl Scotts Fuslrs
Captain and Mrs C C Oates and child, Con Rangers	Lieut R J Bayley, West Ridg Regt
Captain G Campbell, Liverpool	2nd Lieut J F Wolsley, Cheshire Regt.
Captain H R S Cotton, Ms Oxford L I	2nd Lieut G B Richards, 2nd Mun Fusls
Captain and Mrs A W Daniel and child, 5th Lancers	2nd Lieut O M J Da Costa, 21st Hussars
Captain J P Templer, Leinster	2nd Lieut C E G Blunt, Leinster
Captain G M Heath, Beng R E	2nd Lieut C H Leveson, 18th Hussars
Captain and Mrs J H Gideon, Lanc Fusi	Miss J H Quilter, M W D
	Miss C A R Browne and 2 children, R E
	Mrs P H Smith, Devonshire
	Mrs Captain O'Connor, 2nd Dgn Guards

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN.

Lieut-Col E A Brind, Con Rangers	Lieut R N A Flanagan, Con Rangers
Maj A C Denny, Con Rangers	Lieut G C Digan, Con Rangers
Capt and Mrs J L C Acton and child, Con Rangers	Lieut W C G Heneker, Con Rangers
Capt G W Freckleton, Con Rangers	Lieut W J Sarsfield, Con Rangers
Capt and Mrs N A D Barton and child, Con Rangers	2nd Lieut F T F Moore, Con Rangers
Capt E A Grubbe, Con Rangers	2nd Lieut B O Roe, Con Rangers
Lieut G H Ford Hutchinson, Con Rangers	2nd Lieut A K Hudson, Con Rangers
Lieut J F Robertson, Con Rangers	2nd Lieut W T C Poole, Con Rangers
Qr-Mr D M K MacLachlan, Con Rangers	2nd Lieut J B Bedford Con Rangers
Lieut W E J Gylls, Con Rangers	2nd Lieut C W, Isacke, Con Rangers

FROM ADEN TO ENGLAND.

Col S Bradburne, Leicester	Lieut G A Bulkley, Leicester
Capt G D Carleton, Leicester	Lieut H E Glassop, Leicester
Capt M R Hyslop, Leicester	Lieut W Pearson, Leicester
Capt H W Carden, Duke of Con's Regt	2nd Lieut G G Hewlett, Leicester
Capt C H Hunt, Leicester	2nd Lieut H Gordon, Leicester
Capt G G Farry, Leicester	2nd Lieut J A T Tredgold, Leicester
Capt V T Bunbury, Leicester	Capt and Paymaster H W Carden, Leicester
Capt and Mrs W Fenwick, Leicester	Lieut C W Satter, Leicester
Qr-Mr and Mrs T Hollaran and child	Wife of a Lieutenant, nurse and child, Bo Staff Corps
Lieut F H T Alexander, Leicester	

THE FACTORY COMMISSION IN CALCUTTA.

ON Friday the Commission visited the Government Foundry and Shell Factory, at Cossipore, which employs from 700 to 800 men, the Cossipore Sugar Works, and Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Jute Mills, the latter employing 3,000 hands, of whom 600 are children.

First witness, Onerodin, a Mahomedan, employed in the Shell Foundry as a viceman; married, with three children; living at Nynan, 1¼ miles from the factory. Was born in the village where he has some land and a cow, has worked in the factory 26 years, and earns 12 annas a day. The factory is closed on Sundays, and for those days and other holidays he gets no pay. The ages of the boys employed vary from 12 to 14, and they work the same hours. No women are employed. Worked the same hours when he first joined. Believed in one day's rest in the week. Preferred a Friday holiday, because he would then attend a mosque, but the Hindus preferred the Sunday. Equal proportion of Hindus and Mohamedans were employed. He cleaned the machinery and tools every day at 4 p.m. They closed at 2 p.m. on Saturdays, but yet got full pay for the day. When ill or otherwise engaged he stayed at home. He generally got leave, yet lost the day's pay for each day's absence. If absent without leave he lost a day-and-a-half's pay. Was a monthly servant, and sometimes worked overtime, getting extra pay. The recess for 15 minutes during the day was a short one, and not sufficient to allow of a full meal being taken. He preferred half an hour. He would not work half an hour extra if he got half an hour's extra recess. He goes out occasionally during the day. Gets pay on the 10th or 11th of the month following that for which the pay was due. Can leave without notice and get back pay. He does not know why ten days' pay is kept in hand. If he left he should have to provide a subsitute. All skilled mechanics have to do so. There is a dispensary and doctor, but no school, attached to the factory.

Second witness, Kammoodad, aged 14, Bagdi by caste, born at Ghoogoodangah, 1½ miles from the factory; was not married; his father, mother, brothers and sisters live in the same house. Has a brother employed at the factory. He and his brother earn 4 annas a day. He does not work from choice, but was put to it by his father. Has served in the factory one year. Has all along worked for eight hours, namely from 8 a.m, to 4 p.m., with a recess of 15 minutes at 1 p.m. Does not read or write. Gets a holiday on Sunday. If he goes out during the day another boy attends to his work. Almost all the other boys are of the same age as himself. Received last month's pay on the 10th current. He receives pay through the piece-worker, under whom he works. This man earns a large income absents usually a couple of days during the month. He loses a day's pay for every day absent with leave, but if he is absent without leave he loses a day and-a-half's pay.

Witness Boiragee, an Ooriya, employed at the Cossipore Sugar Works, on the centrifugal pump. Married, and has a son. Lives now in the Cuttack district, where he has land and some cows. Goes to his country every year; went home in June last for a short time. Has been employed at these works for 13 years, and was previously employed at the Ghoosery Mills. Finds the room in which he works very hot and trying. Starts work at 8 a. m., and knocks off at 4 p. m. with one recess. He then goes home and returns at midnight, and works till 2 a.m. Works 10 hours out of the 24, and earns 4½ annas for every eight hours work. During a press of work hands are employed on Sundays, and sometimes they work for 24 hours at a stretch. [Note.—There appears to be some technical reason for working day and night.] Several boys between eight and nine are employed in the mill, but not in connexion with the mill, or for any night work. Women are also employed, but they have nothing to do with the machines; nor do they attend at nights. They sometimes work overtime, for which they are paid extra. Has no regular holidays. Would be better if regular holidays were allowed, but being a piece-worker he is anxious to make all the money he can and return to his country. He prefers the present system. The non-granting of a recess is a hardship which all hands fell keenly. Gets pay on the 15th of the month following that for which it is due. He is required to give no notice before leaving. He has not known of any case in which hands have resorted to the Civil Court for money due. A Native doctor is attached to the factory, and the operatives are supplied with medicines and advice gratis. There is no school.

Witness Suckram, employed at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Jute Mills, caste, a Jaiswara, age 24, a native of the village of Jalapur, where he owns some land and a house. Is married, and, has a child. Has never worked at any other mill. He goes home once in two or three years, and returned from his last visit 14, months ago. The operatives in his department, the assorting room both male and female, commence work at 7 a.m. and leave off at 5 p.m. There is no regular recess. Leave can be obtained at any time, and for the day's absence only the day's pay is cut. There is no monthly holiday observed, and on Sunday the mill closes at 2 p.m. The operatives are working people, and their business is to get work if they can. The work is light, and he could do more of it than he now does. He wishes to earn more money. If the mill does not work on Sundays the hands have to attend to do cleaning. He is really not in the employ of the mill, but of a contractor who supplies labour. He starts at 6 a.m., and knocks off at 5 p m. There is no restriction as to taking a few minutes' recess to take meals, etc. He has breakfast before starting work. He is paid at uncertain times by the contractor,—about three times during the month. He earns on an average five annas and six pies a day. The contractor keeps a proportion of his pay in hand. There is no dispensary attached to the mill, but sick operatives are attended to in the Barnagore Dispensary, for the upkeep of which this mill has something.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL Officers commanding are, however, empowered to grant ninety days' accumulated privilege leave to all officers, including those under the regulations of 1865.

VETERINARY SURGEON W. S. ADAMS has proceeded to rejoin his appointment at Hosoor, consequent on the appointment of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon C. Clayton to the Bombay Circle.

GENERAL OFFICERS commanding have been reminded that all applications for general leave from officers of the Indian Service should be submitted to Army Head-Quarters for notification in General Orders.

UNDER telegraphic instructions from Army Head-Quarters Surgeon O'Gorman, M.S., officiating in medical charge 13th B. I. at Allahabad, is directed to proceed at once to Rawalpindi for duty in that district.

SURGEON DAWSON, M. S., in medical charge, 2nd Bengal Lancers, is directed to take over medical charge of the 13th B. I. from Surgeon O'Gorman in addition to his other duties and until the return of Surgeon Nandi, M. S., from leave.

IN the case of officers under the furlough rules of 1875, all leave in excess of ten days' station leave (except ninety days' accumulated privilege leave) is general leave, and requires the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, even when on full pay and allowances under Rule X and subsidiary Rule III.

THE undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard in Persian on the 6th October:—Captain C. H. J. Hopkins, Scottish Rifles; Lieutenants E. A. Stevenson, 18th Bengal Infantry; W. R. Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards; A. C. M. Waterfield, 11th Bengal Lancers; C. H. C. Van Straubenzee, Suffolk Regiment; W. C. C. Leslie, 33rd Bengal Infantry; G. McK. Pranks, Royal Artillery; Mr. A. J. Grant. Schoolmaster G. H. Underdown, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and Private J. E. Wilkinson, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant-Colonel Chaplin, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Rangoon, and Deputy Surgeon-General W. Collis, Principal Medical Officer, Meerut District, ninety days' privilege leave. Lieutenant C. C. Blackburn, Norfolk Regiment, to Australia for six months on private affairs. Lieutenant P. Holland, 5th Punjab Infantry, Attache, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, has now been granted sixty days' privilege leave in India in lieu of the ninety days' leave previously sanctioned.

FATHER HYACINTHE, a Paris correspondent says, has taken a last farewell of his congregation at the Rue d'Arras church, and he intends to devote the rest of his life to missionary work among his countrymen. He is convinced, he says, of the necessity of carrying on a campaign throughout France, now definitely and happily Republican, patriotic, and religious—a campaign in favour of a revival of a truly national church. Father Hyacinthe's successor at the Rue d'Arras is M. Bouland, honorary canon of Rheims, formerly cameriere of Pope Leo XIII., and founder of the parish church of the French Catholics of Boston. He was installed last Sunday, in accordance with a resolution of the Congress of Old Catholics held at Cologne. The Archbishop (Old Catholic) of Utrecht has been asked to become Primate of the French Catholic Church until this church can have a bishop of its own, the Church of Utrecht having preserved intact the traditions of the Abbey of Port Royal, that is to say, of the old Gallican Church.

THE SALAR JUNG DEBT COMMISSION.

AT Hyderabad, before the Nawab Futteh Nawaz Jung, Mr. Justice Ali Raza and Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Commissioners, the enquiry into the claim by Sett Ramlal Sowkhar *versus* the Government of Hyderabad, is proceeding, and the *Deccan Times* gives the following report of the proceedings:—

In the claim for Rs. 34,900 principal, plus interest up to date of liquidation, of the 34 creditors, no one appears to have pressed his claim with such vigour as Ramlal, son of Hurgopaldas, representing the firm of Mohundram Poorunmul. When the Commission first opened its enquiry in September 1889, there was considerable speculation as to the probable result of the enquiry affecting the claims of two prominent firms, viz., Mohundas Chutturboojdas, and that of Ramlal, from the fact that the representatives of the former declined to accept the bond offered by the Government under the royal firman dated 24th Rajub 1304 Hijri, and the latter obtained a bond from the Government, notwithstanding the fact that his name was omitted from the list of creditors previously submitted by Nawab Sir Salar Jung II. and Munir-ul-Mulk jointly. It was thought by many that by giving a bond to a firm which did not claim it, and at the same time by giving another to a firm that apparently had no claim to it, some grave fraud had been practised upon the Government by those who should have been the first to protect its interests, and all eyes were turned to prominent Treasury officers, of whom one has been suspended since. The case of Mohundas Chutterboojdas, to whom a bond for Rs. 258,000 was given, practically closed with the deposition of Rungardidas, agent to the firm, so far back as 23rd Sufar 1307 (somewhere about October of last year); but that of Ramlal, though commenced in the early part of the enquiry, was left open for further evidence later on. On the death of the Nawab Muneer-ul-Mulk, it having been declared that the award of the Commission shall have the force of a civil court, all creditors were given by the Commissioners a further opportunity of proving their claims, with independent evidence, without reference to the action of the Salar Jung family in the matter hitherto taken. Thereupon Ramlal among others appeared before the Commissioners and presented a statement of his claim.

The claim raised three simple issues, viz., (1) whether the Government was stopped from disputing the bond; (2) whether the debt from which the bond was given was actually contracted by Salar Jung I.; (3) whether the debt still remained unsettled. As to the first; counsel said that on the 5th of Zilhij he had drawn the attention of the Court to certain facts alleged in his client's statement of claim. Those facts are particularly referred to in paras. 9 and 10 of the said statement. They cannot be disputed by the Government, as they are borne out by the political files. They amount to this—(1) that Sir Salar Jung I. left certain debts; (2) that His Highness the Nizam guaranteed the payment of those debts; (3) that the Government of His Highness enquired into the cases of the several creditors and issued to those who proved their claims certain Treasury bonds; (4) that among the creditors so dealt with was Ramlal, representative of the firm of Mohundrum Poorunmul; (5) the Government of His Highness, subsequently, so far acted upon the terms of the bond as to make a part payment of Rs. 5,000 on it, with a promise to provide for the payment of the balance by instalments. These facts operated as a bar to the plea of non-liability on the part of the Government. Estoppels are of three kinds under the English law viz., (1) by record, (2) by deed, and (3) those in "*pais.*" (Taylor on Evidence, section 78.) This is a case in which the doctrine of estoppel by deed applies. But with respect to estoppels by deed the Indian law does not recognize, out of the Presidency towns, the division of contracts into those not under seal termed simple contracts, and those under seal termed deeds or specialities. The principle that a man cannot be allowed to dispute the contents of a deed, a solemn instrument to which he has set his hand and seal, has therefore but little application in India, such application being limited to a portion of the community in the Presidency towns only (see 11 M. H. C. R. 124), and having no application at all in the Mofussil (see 20 W. R. 353, also Field on Evidence, page 575-76.) But again the principle involved in the doctrine of estoppel by deed has been saved to a certain extent by the provisions of section 92 of the Indian Evidence Act. That section provides for the exclusion of oral evidence for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to or substracting from, the terms of a written contract, with the proviso (among others) that any fact may be proved which would invalidate any document, etc., such as fraud, intimidation, illegality, want of due execution, want of capacity in any contracting party, want or failure of consideration or mistake in fact or law. To resist Ramlal's claim successfully, the Government of His Highness must prove one or other of the circumstances contemplated by this proviso. The onus lies on the Government by section 102 Evidence Act, and it is the Government that must prove that they gave the bond to Ramlal, either through his fraud practised upon them or by mistake of fact; there being no question in this case of intimidation, illegality, want of execution or want of capacity in the contracting party, or want of consideration or mistake of law. The evidence shows the circumstances under which the debt was left unsettled by Sir Salar Jung I., but the debt is shown continuously in the late Nawab's book, from 1271 to 1283 Hijira, a period of twelve years, and the evidence of Appa Rao and Mohunlal clearly show how it was that when the debts of all the other creditors were settled in 1290, that of Ramlal's firm was left unsettled. Had Hurgopaldas accepted the terms proposed for settlement by Sir Salar Jung I. to his other creditors in 1290, the name of the firm of Mohundram Poorunmul would certainly have appeared in the list of creditors then made out. There is nothing, therefore, strange in the circumstance that their name was not included in that list, and as the subsequent list, submitted on the 3rd of Shawal 1304, to the late Government of His Highness, by or on behalf of the late Nawabs Sir Salar Jung II. and Muneer-ul-Mulk Bahadur, was based on the previous list, and was made without any fresh enquiry. The name of the firm of Mohundram Poorunmul naturally did not appear in the latter, and the absence of that name from that list should not give rise to any presumption adverse to the claimant's interest, when the claim is so abundantly explained.

The learned counsel finally added that it was to him inexplicable that the Government of Hyderabad should oppose a claim which rests upon such sure grounds, and in reference to which there has been after all laches for such a short period, when in other cases the same Goverament have gone out of their way to meet the claims of their creditors, which were supported by evidence of the flimsiest character, and in the recovery of which much grater laches, were shown; for example, the case of Sir Horace Rumbold, a case, the details of which are personally known to one of the members of the present commission, viz., Mr. Dunlop.

Mr. Hormusjee in the course of reply said:—My learned friend on the other side has asked you to be guided by the Civil Code of Procedure in your proceedings, and has addressed you as if you were a court of law. You must not be bound by the hard and fast rules of any code, but by the doctrines of equity. You must not forget that the present proceedings are only a stage of the enquiry which was found necessary to be made by the unsatisfactory results of the former one made by Guya Presad. This is not a case in which the Government is actually in the position of a defendant; this is a case in which the Government has voluntarily taken upon themselves, without consideration, the liability of another. His Highness the Nizam's gracious promise to pay Sir Salar Jung's debt, is not an agreement, but a gracious proclamation which does not subject his Government to the same pains and penalties of law which an ordinary contract would. If you allow this argument you must reject my learned friend's assumptions. I would also draw the attention of the Commission to the fact that, had the present claim been brought against Muneer-ul-Mulk by the sowkar in a court of law, it would have been thrown out as barred by limitation. I of course do not for one instant ask the Commission to dismiss the present claim because it is so barred, but I only point it out to show the *mala fides* of the claim. Lastly, Ramlal's books are all unreliable, if the information given to me is correct. I have not personally examined the books, but I shall examine them now, and if my information is correct I shall show the Commission my reasons for so stating. (Here the very tedious process of examining some of the books was gone through.) And Mr. Hormusjee stated that in the day-book there was a certain entry amounting to Rs. 10,270 with certain details under date 8th Safar, 1271 Fusli. This is posted in the ledger under the same date, but with different details. There is another item of Rs. 2,576 under date 26th Zilkha, to which the same remarks would apply. It is a well-known custom that the ledger is written up from the daily cashbook, and therefore they should agree with one another in every respect, so that the fact of these books not agreeing with one another show that they have been tampered with. Another remarkable coincidence is that the detail shewn in the ledger agree with the details shown in Sir Salar Jung's *shias*. Where and how did Ramlal get these details, and why did he get these details? Evidently they were obtained from Sir Salar Jung's books to make it appear that the sowkar's book tallied with Sir Salar Jung's *shias*. If this is so, the accounts submitted by Ramlal are utterly unreliable. There is another circumstance which strikes me as being very suspicious in connection with these books. I have no desire to throw unnecessary doubt on them, but I feel it my duty to draw the Commissioners' attention to it. It is this. Here is a book which, when opened at random, opens always at a page which bears the account of the late Sir Salar Jung.

Mr. Dunlop : Surely there is nothing in that.

Mr. Hormusjee : I don't know, it looks very suspicious.

Mr. Rudra in the course of his reply said : Mr. Hormusjee's preface was as bad as his conclusion. He urged upon you at the outset to remember that you gentlemen are not sitting here as a court of law, but as a court of enquiry.

It is clear that though it was intended at one time to limit the scope of your enquiry, that intention was subsequently abandoned, and though at first your Commission was only a court of enquiry it was subsequently invested with the powers of special courts of law. I doubt if the royal edict of the 24th Rujub 1304 admitted of the constitution or the extension of the scope of the enquiry, or the character of the constitution of the Commission, but however that be, the technical effect of your decision under the terms of the last rubkhar would be to make it operate as *res judicata*, as the doctrine is understood by both English and Indian jurists. It is idle, it is unfair, it is unreasonable to ask you to disregard the rules of law, the principles of English statute, and the provisions of the Indian Code, and to regard yourselves as a body free from the control and operation of them. In conclusion he said the explanation of the differences is as follows :—The details given in the cash-book simply refer to the bags given out in payment of the sum. It is a well-recognized custom with firms in dealing with one another that amounts received by one firm from the other are kept in the bag just as they are received without being tested, the bags being sealed by the firm paying the amount, and a piece of paper with the name of the firm being also attached to the bag, showing the amount the bag is said to contain. Should the contents differ from the amount entered on the paper, the paying firm is responsible, and also for any bad coin found in the bag. The details in the cash-book simply refer to the bags paid away, and from whom they were received originally, so that they cannot be considered as details at all, but simply as notes made by the paying cashier for his information. These notes would not appear in the ledger. The details shown in the ledger, which is only a clean day-book, show from what accounts the amount paid away was paid, for instance, take the item of Rs. 10,270. Of this amount Rs. 5,298-6-6 were paid from Sir Salar Jung's deposit fund, and was a sum of money placed to Sir Salar Jung's credit on that day, and Rs. 4,971-9-6 were paid towards the bond for Rs. 20,000. The same remarks apply to the other item of Rs. 2,575. The details shown in the ledger would be known to the person posting the ledger and the manager of the firm, and these details need not appear in the cashbook and may not be known to the cashier paying the amount. Mr. Hormusjee's suggestion that these details were subsequently entered, after seeing Sir Salar Jung's accounts, so as to make the sowkar's and the Nawab's accounts agree, might have been a probable presumption, were the details in both cases found to agree with Sir Salar Jung's accounts ; but from the accounts filed the details of the Rs 2,575 are not found in Sir Salar Jung's account. Again, these interpolations seem to run right through the book with reference to amounts wholly unconnected with the cases under investigation, thereby showing that it was rather a method of book-keeping than any fraudulent use of the books. Again, it has been shown before that the bond to which the item of Rs. 10,270 refers, had been fully liquidated, so that there was no reason for any interpolations to be made. Then continuing his observations the learned counsel said :—You will observe that there was really no force in the arguments Mr. Hormusjee advanced in reference to these accounts. The accounts are clear as any sowkar's accounts can be, and I maintain that there is before you overwhelming evidence of the claim being a *bona fide* one. Certainly there is a great deal more evidence in this case than ever there was in Sir Horace Rumbold's claim. When the Government allowed that claim, it cannot with any propriety reject this, nor can you.

This closed the proceedings in the last of the contested cases. The Commissioners will now submit their awards to His Excellency the Minister on all the claims enquired into by them, and His Excellency the Minister will, we presume, afterwards give his decision thereon in the form of a special resolution. This will, however, probably take some months.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

The following are some of the more important cases of opium smuggling detected last year in Bengal. In Hughli an offender brought six seers of opium for Patna for illicit sale. He was arrested by the Railway Police within the station compound, and convicted and find Rs. 100, in addition to simple imprisonment for three months. Rs. 100 were paid in rewards in this case. In a case in Calcutta, the accused persons imported about 24 seers of contraband opium from Patna. One of them was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and was fined Rs. 200, and the other to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 100. The Board of Revenue sanctioned the payment of Rs. 500 as special rewards to the persons who were instrumental in the detection of this case. In four other important cases in Calcutta, the offenders imported a total quantity of 1 maund 18 seers of contraband opium from Shahabad. Two of them were sentenced to one years' and two to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. In these cases a total sum of Rs. 700 was ordered to be paid by the Board as special rewards. In Chittagong an opium smuggling case of some importance was detected by a Preventive Officer of the Custom House. On information received the Preventive Officer went on board the steamer *Kaparthala* on her arrival from Calcutta, and on making search found seven tin boxes containing 20 seers of opium in a basket belonging to a passenger, who immediately fled and was lost in the crowd. Subsequently, however, his brother, who was also implicated, was arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 300. The fine was not realised, and the Preventive Officer received a special reward of Rs. 64 in addition to Rs. 36 awarded to him on account of the opium confiscated. The attention of the managing agents of the Company to whom the steamer belonged was drawn to their liability in such cases. In Sarun a smuggler had concealed some leather bottles containing 12¼ seers of opium among his clothes. He was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to undergo two months' imprisonment in addition. A special reward of Rs. 100 was paid in this case. In another case in the same district 37 seers of opium was found in the possession of the accused. He was convicted by the Joint-Magistrate of Sewan, and was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250, or in default to a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. A special reward of Rs. 500 was paid. A most important case in which four persons were arrested while smuggling 23 maunds of contraband opium from Nepal to Patiala was detected in the Chumparun district. The case was tried by the Assistant Magistrate of Bettiah, who sentenced each of the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 500. Thirteen camels besides other property were confiscated, and their value, together with the price of the opium confiscated and the fine, were ordered to be distributed to the police sub-inspector and the constables and others who were instrumental in the detection of the case. The confiscations furnished sufficient funds for rewards, without special orders. In all the cases in which the quantity of opium seized exceeded 40 lbs., special reports were submitted to the Board for the information of Government, under the Board's Circular Order No. 4 of July 1887.

Benjamin Franklin, as he said in his autobiography, left a thousand pounds to Boston and an equal sum to Philadelphia, to be employed in aiding "young married artificers" to start in business for themselves by means of loans at five per cent. Franklin's calculation was that at the end of a hundred years the funds thus usefully employed might have grown to something like 140,000*l*. In Boston that anticipation has not been realised, but the legacy is getting near to 100,000*l*. ; whereas the Philadelphia bequest has not accumulated to one-fourth of that sum. In these circumstances Franklin's heirs are sueing Philadelphia for the amount in hand, on the ground of the indifference of the legatee to the purpose of the bequest, as well as on that of alleged invalidity of the bequest at the outset. Boston is taking an interest in the suit, because there also it is contended that the action of "the dead hand" in tying up capital ought to be limited, and that the Franklin bequest could be better utilised in paying for the new park. Philadelphia would like to spend her smaller accumulation of Franklin's dollars in the improvement of school buildings.

"A Friend in need is a friend indeed." When you clean house, send for your old friend SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of scouring Soap. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE & SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* congratulates our local Chamber of Commerce for its cordial and consistent support to the project of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, for which the indefatigable Major Bissot has been exerting himself these last six years. The utility of this line was apparent from the very first, but in matters of light railways it is difficult to move the authorities. The duality of power in matters of railway construction often retards progress. The Secretary of State at the one corner and the Government of India at the other, manage between them to obstruct or advance a feasible project as each is for the time influenced by surrounding interests. The utility of an independent Chamber of Commerce in this connexion is of the highest value. It acts as the outside official conscience, with this net result in the end, that its persistent and disinterested advocacy of remunerative Indian railways is generally crowned with success. The Godhra-Rutlam extension is the latest instance of such advocacy, as the Rajputana-Malwa was some twelve years ago.

NATIVE JOURNALISM.

The *Gujerati* says :—Some time ago there appeared in the columns of the *Saturday Review* an article against native papers, which is as full of malicious venom as of gross misrepresentation. One would have thought that a critic sitting in judgment upon the merits and demerits of others would endeavour to be himself free from the foibles and enormities which he lays at the door of the latter. There are good grounds to believe that the article in question is not wholly a spontaneous expression of the views of an impartial English critic, but more or less inspired by persons who bear grudge against the native press. Can it be honestly contended that the *Exposure Gazette* was in any sense typical of the native press ? It was never registered, and was published at irregular intervals for the special purpose of vilification. The name is utterly misleading, and it should be remembered that there is nothing to prevent any unscrupulous rascal in any country in the world to publish a defamatory pamphlet or book, provided he is prepared to face the consequences of the criminal act. Is such an instance a ground for any honest and scrupulous critic to indite a venomous and malicious diatribe against all pamphleteers and book-writers ? But this is precisely what the *Saturday Review* has done.

THE INDIAN FACTORY COMMISSION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says :—The reasonable observations made in these columns four weeks ago on the questionable method and manner of eliciting evidence from factory operatives in the city, seem to derive fresh force and point by the character of the witnesses examined and the quality of the evidence taken at Cawnpore. Evidently, the members of this body are intent in surpassing themselves in the art of how-not-to-do-it. At this rate we may reasonably anticipate that by the time they conclude their sittings at Calcutta, they will have given complete proof of the utterly worthless character of the inquiries they were appointed to institute. They seem to have been over-assiduous and over-wise at Cawnpore in cumbering their note-books with a plethora of infantile and juvenile evidence quite unique in its way, and which only a Sergeant Buzbuz or a Mark Twain could immortalise for the edification of posterity. The *Bombay Gazette* justly characterises it as the evidence of "babes and sucklings." Each and all have swallowed the baby evidence with all the simplicity and unconsious innocence of babies. Seriously, we cannot but characterise the whole Commission as a solemn farce. We had raised our warning voice at the time of the very institution of the Commission against its composition, and we see that our anticipations have been more than fulfilled.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

The *Indu Prakash* learns that it is now almost settled that Dr. Rajendra Lal Mittra becomes the president at the next Congress. The number of delegates is fixed at about 1,000 by a resolution at the last Congress. This limitation will probably be felt as an inconvenience in those places where the number was heretofore limited only by the ability and readiness of men to go. Now the total number of delegates for the Bombay circle, for instance, is 16, and it is distributed as follows :—6 for Bombay city; 3 for Tanna; 3 for Ratnagiri; 2 for Kolaba; and 2 for South Kanara. The point of the greatest importance now is the subjects for discussion. There is no doubt that the mere passing of resolutions has been done sufficiently long, and something more elaborate and more convincing must be done. A memorial has been sent to Government in reference to one of the resolutions adopted at the last social conference. The same precedent may be followed with advantage in the case of some of the Congress resolutions.

INDIAN SOCIAL REFORM.

Says the *Gujerati* :—We quite agree with Sir William Hunter that the whole reforming energy must be mainly concentrated on bringing about a change in public opinion. Mr. Malabari's agitation in England has given fresh impetus to the discussion of social questions, but his programme of reform has at the same time called forth bitter opposition from the orthodox as well as a portion of the educated. Perhaps the agitation will effect some good, but there is no hope of a permanent and broad-bottomed reform, unless steps are taken to reach the old and the orthodox in their own ways.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks that it betrays a want of his usual grasp for our London correspondent to insinuate that Sir W. Hunter's recent letters to the *Times* are weak and inconclusive. We ourselves attach the greatest value to this contribution on the subject of infant marriage and enforce widowhood, both from the historical and the critical points of view. We go even further, and venture to think that though dealing with an apparently non-political question, the letters have really a wide-reaching political significance. It needs a perusal of these letters side by side with Sir William's contributions to the *Times* on the Congress question, to appreciate the justice of our estimate. Whatever may be said by others, we cannot help thanking the *Times* and its able contributor for the attention they have paid to India in such a marked degree. We expect a good deal from the policy generally adopted by the leading journal now towards India and her interests, political and others. The same we would say of the other influential English journals. It appears to be a general awakening ; and if the Indian politician knows how to profit by it, he will have no cause of complaint in future as to the apathy of English opinion.

THE AHMEDABAD FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

Native Opinion remarks :—Elsewhere we publish a memorial from the people of Ahmedabad praying His Excellency Lord Harris to inquire into the alleged complaints against the conduct of the Lady Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Female Training College. Our contemporary of the *Gazette* has expressed his dissatisfaction with the lady superintendent, and in the interests of the institution itself, therefore, a public inquiry is of the utmost importance. For aught we know Mrs MacAfee's doings may be all well-intentioned, but it has always to be borne in mind that the good intentions of one individual do hurt the feelings of others. Viewed from this point we are persuaded to think that the Ahmedabadees are given sufficient cause of complaint, and since they ask for an inquiry into the matter, the bounden duty of Government is to grant one.

The *Indo Prakash* says :—We humbly join in the very reasonable prayer that a public enquiry should be held into the allegations. The account published in the *Bombay Gazette* was enough to show that the Superintendent was seriously at fault. The details given by some of our Gujerati contemporaries showed a more regrettable state of things. In either case, it is not desirable in the interest of female education to leave the question in uncertainty, especially in view of popular misapprehensions which have already begun to show unplesant results.

The *Neue Preussische Zeitung* says that while the Emperor William was hunting in Theerbuds he shot a famous stag, called the "shovel-stag," because of its broad sixteen-ended antlers. Every year, at the end of September, this stag used to appear on the Wolfsburg, in the forest of Szittkehmen, and send forth its challenge weeks together. Its antlers will form one of the rarest and most splendid sporting ornaments.

The following is the valedictory order passed by the Madras Government on the occasion of the resignation of Colonel F. H. Trevithick :—The Right Honorable the Governor-in-Council, in accepting the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Trevithick of his commission as commandant of the Madras Railway Volunteers, desires to place on record the high sense which the Government entertains of the valuable services rendered by him to the corps since its formation in August 1885, and to the Madras Volunteer Guards as major of the regiment for seven years.

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A NEW LEPER ASYLUM.

A Correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*—"As farback as 1876 Mr. Wellesley C. Bailey, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, began his Mission to Lepers in India of which he was constituted the Secretary. Encouraged by the help to be obtained from this Association, the Rev. W. J. Richards, C. M. S. Missionary at Alleppey, set about collecting money towards building an asylum in that large town of some 35,000 people where there are numbers of lepers. His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore at once kindly gave Rs. 500 towards the work, and has lately sent another Rs. 300, to cover the expenses of a building site. Including Rs. 500 from the funds of the Mission to Lepers, a total sum of Rs. 2,105 has now been raised. Of this sum Rs. 1,565 have been spent in purchasing a site and in building an asylum, consisting of a neat block containing six rooms to shelter twelve lepers, with a cook-house for their use. The buildings are strongly built of stone. There is a verandah on the east side and the whole is covered with Mangalore tiles. Mr. Richards purposes at first to admit male patients only. Afterwards, as experience is gained and the Government assists in isolating lepers, a ward for women will be erected. Since the asylum was built there have been many applicants. At present four men are housed in the new building, and one woman and two children are also supported in their own homes outside by a grant from the Mission to Lepers. Gurjun oil has been continuously supplied and the poor patients have found much benefit from using it externally and internally. Mr. Richards will be glad of contributions, and wishes it to be known that Rs. 50 will pay for the support in the asylum of one man for a year. A wall is being erected round the premises and as building is costly work in Alleppey, where stones and timber have to be procured from fourteen miles across the back-water, further help towards the Building Fund will be very acceptable."

MR. FREDERICK HARRISON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

To the New York *Forum* for October Mr. Frederick Harrison contributes an article under the head of "Formative Influences," in which he essays to explain "how he came by the bundle of opinions with which he was credited." We do not know that the explanation is very clear on this particular matter ; but as a chapter of autobiography the article is very interesting. A few passages are subjoined :—

AT THE CORONATION OF THE QUEEN.

My first definite impression of public life was the coronation of the Queen, of which I witnessed the procession in Palace-yard at Westminster. There for the first time I began to conceive what living history means ; to think about statesmen, nations, and government. I saw the great Duke and the heroes of Waterloo—it was then only three years further off than is Sedan from us now—I remember Marshal Soult, and Esterhazy, and the ambassadors of many kings. There too I first heard the roar of a vast crowd ; and I was told how the Abbey and the Hall at Westminster before me had been the scene of the coronation of a score of kings and queens, and had been built by men who fought in the Crusades and at Crecy and Azincourt. I can recall now, like a series of historical pictures, every separate scene in that long and, to me, a small country child, most wonder-stirring day.

FROM CAVALIER TO REPUBLICAN.

My childhood was thus passed in the midst of the great epoch of progress which followed on the break-up of the old absolutism in Europe after 1830. . . . It gave me a general sense that everything round me was an open question ; that there was no habit of life which we might not expect to see changed. My father, a cautious city man, conservative by instinct and by conviction, shook his head, even while his good sense admitted the improvement. For my part, I liked the new thing ; waited to see what would come next ; and, except that I admired Alcibiades, the Crusaders, and Charles I., had no particular perjudices. . . . I went to London to be educated at King's College ; and I was a boy at school when the great movement of 1848 swept over Europe. . . . Gradually I settled into a deep lasting, and passionate sympathy with the popular cause everywhere and in all forms. Having no hereditary or acquired prejudices in favour of any class or of any special type of society, I slowly parted with my boyish liking for conquerors, cavaliers, and princesses in distress, and took my side with the cause of oppressed nations and the struggling people. As a schoolboy, three times I passed my autumn in France ; once, in a French family in Normandy, connected with my own. While living among them, I saw every phase of French provincial life. This commenced my close familiarity with France, which for forty years, I have visited almost without the interruption of a single year. The infamies of the empire 1852 stirred me to the soul. By the time I was twenty-five I had seen most of the principal cities of France, Germany, and northern Italy ; I had some knowledge of the language, circumstances, and recent history of all these countries ; I was a republican by conviction, had a deep enthusiasm for the popular cause throughout Europe, and was inclined to the Socialist solution of the great class question.

"BOOKS WHICH INFLUENCED OVER ME."

I went up to Oxford from school about 1850 ; at a time when the great controversy in theology, which shook the Church and led to the conversion of Cradinal Newman, Cardinal Manning, and many others, was passing into a new phase. Liberalism was in the ascendant, and the dominant type of thought presented to me was Positive rather than Catholic. J. Stuart Mill, George Grote, Arnold and his historical school, Carlyle and his political school, Comte and his Positive school, were the influences under which my mind was formed. I was still a student when Kingsley published "Alton Locke" and "Yeast" Ruskin his "Modern Painters" and "Seven Lamps of Architecture," and F. Denison Maurice his "Theological Essays." As usual, the minds of raw youths are influenced first, not by the great masters of thought, but by the masters of expression and of pathos. I spent six years at Oxford as student, fellow, and tutor. And besides the regular cirriculum of the ancient and modern historians and philosophers, I became saturated with Mill's "Logic" and "Political Economy." Grote's "History of Greece," the works of Carlyle, the earlier pieces of Lewes, Herbert Spencer, and Miss Martineau, the English classical historians, and Guizot, Michelet, Mazzini, and Quinet. Comte I knew only through G. Lewes, Littre, and Harriet Martineau. At the same time I read not a little theology, both orthodox and unorthodox, Cardinal Newman's "Parish Sermons," Keble's "Christain Year," Jeremy Taylor, Bishop Butler, Dante, "Paradise Lost," and the Bible were my constant reading, along with Robertson of Brighton, F. D. Maurice, Francis Newman, Theodore Parker, Strauss, Lewes, and the two Martineaus, John Henry Newman, the Cardinal, and Francis Newman, the theist, interested me almost equally ; Lewes's "History of Philosophy" and the "Lives of Saints" occupied me alternately. I hardly ever missed a university sermon or a number of the *Westminster Review*.

FROM "NEO-CATHOLIC" TO COMTIST.

At school I had been something of a Neo-Catholic, and took the sacrament with a leaning towards transubstantiation. As a student at college, I slowly came to regard the entire scheme of theology as an open question ; and I ultimately left the university, about the age of twenty-four, without assured belief in any form of supernatural doctrine. But as the supernatural died out of my view the natural took its place, and amply covered the same ground....I have never known any abrupt break in mental attitude ; nor have I ever felt change of belief to involve moral deterioration, loss of peace, or storms of the soul....I have at no time of my life lost faith in a supreme Providence, in an immortal soul, and in spiritual life ; but I came to find these much nearer to me on earth than I had imagined....I was quite thirty-five before I fully absorbed the Positive system. I had been a systematic student of it for ten or twelve years before....The acceptance of the general principles of Aguste Comte had been the result of very long and unremitting study, and it proceeded by a series of marked stages.

MEN VERSUS BOOKS.

My interests have always led me to study movements on the spot, and from the lips of those who originate them. In this spirit I have sought to understand the various social and labour questions by personal intercourse with practical men....I am sure whole libraries would not give me what I have gained in converse with Gambetta, Mazzini, John Bright, J. Stuart Mill, G. Eliot, Ruskin, Cardinal Manning, John Dillon, John Burns, Spencer, Comte, John Morley, and Gladstone.

Strauss, says a Vienna correspondent, has suffered a severe loss. The third act of his new opera, "Ritter Pazman," has disappeared in the most unaccountable way. The opera was complete, and was about to be given over to the artistes. The composer, before he left his country-house for town, thought he had locked it safely in a cabinet, but it can be found nowhere. Some time ago the composer gave a heap of old manuscripts to his valet to be burnt, and he now fears the third act was in that heap. As he has destroyed his notes, and has to compose the whole act over again, the first performance of the opera will have to be put off indefinitely.

THE TIPPERARY TRIALS.

Commenting on the Tipperary prosecutions the *Standard* writes :—

Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., have fled the country. These two admirable models of latter-day Irish chivalry and courage, who have recently extorted once again from Earl Spencer a testimony to character very different from that which they and their satellites in the Press once brought against the ex-Viceroy, have proved the worth of the noble Lord's panegyric by a typical act of cowardly selfishness. The significance of their latest and most characteristic expedient to evade the ends of justice is not to be mistaken or misinterpreted. We are told, of course, that having resolved to go on a mission to the United States to collect funds in view of a possible famine, they were not to be thwarted by the Government prosecution. But this is a palpable excuse. They have run away in order to save their own precious skins, and to avoid the inconvenience of personal incarceration. The bravest of the brave, when inciting their poorer countrymen to defy the law, to hold the rent, to cheat their landlords if possible, and, if not, then to face the sorrows of the roadside and the workhouse, Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, when menaced with the curtailment of their own individual comfort, take to their heels, with all the instinctive promptitude of craven natures. They have already tasted the chastening influence of prison discipline, and, light though it has been in their case, they do not like it, so they precipitately fly, leaving their friends to put the best complexion possible on their ignoble conduct. Heroes when they had only to instigate one class of Irishmen to defraud and ruin another class of Irishmen, they show themselves the most timorous of the timid when summoned to stand by their language and abide the consequences. Availing themselves of the indulgence of the law, which left them provisionally their liberty on the assumption that they were men of honour, they secretly slip away from the scenes of their misdoing and their trial, and dedicate themselves to the easy task of providing for their own security. It is a pitiable spectacle ; and, even if it stood alone, it should be enough to cast, if we may borrow Mr. Morley's strong language, "damnable" discredit on the cause of which they have been the noisest and most conspicuous champions. But, to tell the plain if lamentable truth, this cowardly flight on the part of the two patriots is strictly in keeping with the other features of the Home Rule movement, to which its apostles have accustomed us. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have merely shown themselves consistent with their previous proceedings, and to be excellent representatives of an agitation whose weapons have been boycotting, the mutilation of cattle, and brazem-faced falsehood. *Nil magnificum, nil generosum sapit.* The Irish Separatist movement of these later days has never been able to exhibit a single generous sentiment or a single noble action. Its devices have been uniformly of the mean, skulking, and pettifogging order, and it is only natural and proper that dishonest and treasonable agitators, who began by advocating systematised robbery, should end by absconding.

The scorn their poltroonery will evoke in the minds of honest Englishmen is not easily expressed. Yet we are quite prepared to find their backers putting a bold face on the grotesque and contemptible incident, and brazenly alleging that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have done an exceedingly clever thing. Unquestionably, their latest performance is of the order of cleverness which seems to appeal to the admiration and satisfy the consciences of many Home Rulers. It was supposed to be immensely clever to invent a system by which men who claimed and men who paid their just debts should be reduced to beggary ; and what plain people called cruel intimidation and organised chicanery was dubbed by the high-sounding appellation of the Plan of Campaign. It was deemed to be immensely clever to ruin honest Tipperary out of pure vindictiveness, by calling a new and dishonest Tipperary into existence. Immense cleverness, according to modern Irish ideas, was displayed by pretending that the police had assaulted Mr. Harrison and his friends, when Mr. Harrison and his auxiliaries in reality had assaulted the police. It has been reckoned stupendously clever to insult occupant after occupant of the Bench ; to challenge the right of Magistrate after Magistrate ; to adjudicate on the cases brought before them ; to malign the law ; to create scenes in Court ; to compel the Judges in self-defence to adjourn the proceedings—in a word, to do everything to render justice odious and impossible. For achievements such as these Mr. Healy and other members of the Irish Bar have acquired a reputation as patriots and men of genius, and heroism and brilliancy of intellect have been attributed to men for doings that in other countries would have caused them to be treated with contempt or covered with ridicule. How, then, are we to know what Irishmen to-day will condemn, or will admire, save by inverting all known standards of the admirable and the reprehensible ? Most Englishmen will regard Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien as a brace of dastardly runaways. In some parts of Ireland, perhaps, they will be extolled as martyrs, as heroes, as courageous soldiers of the faith. In England, by men who are not blinded by political prejudice, they will be heartily despised. And surely there must be a point at which the Hibernian sense of humour, if not quite extinct, will see the absurdity of trying to manufacture heroes out of a couple of softskinned and luxurious agitators, who, even before they are condemned, are so frightened by the bare thought of a prison bed and prison clothes that they show a clean pair of heels, and fly from the law they have outraged and defied.

We have already stated that the explanation which the friends of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien are offering of their conduct is that they have gone to America to collect money for the cause. We readily admit that the League is in pecuniary straits, and that if the chest is not speedily replenished the agitation will be in danger of collapse. Money is wanted for a hundred different purposes ; and if it is not forthcoming, those who have been accustomed to rely upon it will gradually drop away from the movement. There is consequently the strongest possible reason why subscriptions should be whipped up from the four quarters of the globe. All this goes without saying. But it does not prove that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have broken their bail solely for the purpose of soliciting pecuniary assistance. They have run away to avoid being sent to prison ; that is the long and the short of it ; and in order to gain time for carrying their purpose into effect, they trumped up a story about the illness of one of their co-defendants—which turns out to be a pure falsehood—in order to get the case adjourned. Whatever may be thought of this strategy in Ireland, it will produce but one effect in England. A cause of which the champions can descend to such trickery—principles which have to be supported by such dishonourable means—must stand condemned in the eyes of all impartial Englishmen. Englishmen like a man who will stand to his guns and take the consequences of his own actions, be they what they may. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have defied the law, and have then slunk out of the way when they found that the law is a reality, and able to make itself respected. All their cheap braggadocio has ended in this, and if there is one thing which quiet sensible Englishmen despise more than another, it is this same declamatory bombast, which foams and fizzes in security, and subsides at the first approach of danger. We are speaking now of the great bulk of independent Englishmen. It is unfortunately true that even in England men are to be found who will sympathise with the heroes of Tipperary. One of the most deplorable features of the Home Rule movement is that it has corrupted and demoralised its English allies, and brought a once honoured statesman and a once great political party down to the level of its own degradation. The time has been when we could have felt sure that any English politician of repute, nay, any Englishman who respected himself, would view with loathing and reprobation the whole proceedings that have culminated in the *sauve qui peut* of the Tipperary braggarts. Unfortunately, we can no longer feel any such confidence as to what their verdict will be. Mr. Gladstone and his English followers have apologised for, and even defended, such enormities in Ireland, that it is possible they, too, are already preparing glowing panegyrics on these patriotic runaways.

The proposed Irish Channel Tunnel is now so far advanced as an actual project that the Mayor of Belfast has been conventing a public meeting to consider the scheme. He has convened the meeting on an urgent requistion signed by about 70 representative men of the North of Ireland, who state their belief that a tunnel to connect the Antrim coast with the coast of Wigtonshire, and thereby the railway system of Scotland and England with Belfast and the North of Ireland, would be a great public advantage, and would have immense and far-reaching beneficial results to the three kingdoms. Preliminary investigations have been made by Messrs. James Barton and John G. Barton in conjunction with Messrs. Hawkshaw and Hayter, of London. The results will be submitted to the meeting, which will be asked to appoint a committee to further the project.

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WARD'S "FIVE YEARS WITH THE CONGO CANNIBALS."

"Five Years with the Congo Cannibals," by Mr. Herbert Ward, London, Chatto and Windus, is pronounced to be one of the most interesting additions to the literature of the Congo Free State. The author is one of those adventurous spirits whom an unquenchable thirst for beholding the wonders of the unknown has driven from home at an early age. He first visited New Zealand, whence, after a varied experience, he returned by way of San Francisco and Cape Horn. After an exceptionally long and arduous voyage in a sailing vessel we find him in Borneo, where he became the friend of the amiable and gifted but unfortunate Frank Hatton. On his return from the East he in 1884 sought and obtained from Stanley employment in the Congo Free State, and the present work is the fruit of five years' labour with pen and pencil while employed in that state in one capacity or another. During the last two years of this term he was a member of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. It is this last part of his career that has already brought his name under public notice. He belonged to the rearguard which Stanley left behind at Yambuya, the station below the rapids on the Aruwimi, under the command of Major Barttelot, when he himself continued his journey eastwards up the valley of that river. After long waiting at Yambuya for the carriers promised by Tippoo Tib, Mr. Ward was despatched to the west, with orders to telegraph to the organiser of the expedition a brief account of the situation of the rearguard, and to ask for instructions how to act. On his way back Mr. Ward learned the disastrous fate that had overtaken that rearguard and its commander. After again communicating with the home authorities, Mr. Ward was instructed that all he could now do was to return to the coast with his own men and such survivors of the rearguard as he could collect. The view which Stanley took of the circumstances that led to the disaster which befell the rearguard is now well known to the public. The whole story is briefly told by Mr. Ward in his preface, which will be read with interest. He records Stanley's instructions to Major Barttelot in full, and points out the reasons which the Major had for acting as he did. No doubt, the views of different people on the action of the rearguard will still be conflicting, but readers of this preface will be disposed to sympathise with the author in his conclusion that in "Darkest Africa" Stanley "takes much too harsh a view of a portion of his expedition that endured great hardships while doing their best."

But the chief interest of the work is found where it ought to be—in the body of the book. The author tells us little of the trade of the State, present or prospective, and not much about its soil and cultivation. Incidentally, indeed, we learn a good deal about its want of cultivation, and some of the cogent reasons for that want. What we principally get from the book is a very fascinating account of the life and condition of the people. The qualifications of the author for this work are various. First, his duties in the Congo region led to more or less prolonged stays at all parts of the river, as high as Stanley Falls ; second, he familiarised himself with three of the most popular languages of that region—the Kikongo, spoken by the lower Congo tribes, the Kibanzi of the upper Congo, and the Kiswahili of the Zanzibar Coast and the followers of Tippoo Tib ; third, he is an excellent draughtsman. Many of the numerous and mostly well-executed illustrations which adorn the work are from his pencil. The only thing to regret under this head is that, seeing that the author seems from a prefatory note to have had a camera, so few of the illustrations appear to be from photographs. This is especially to be regretted in the case of the numerous typical heads and portraits of natives which add so much to the interest of the book. The fourth and not the least important qualification of the author for depicting the life of the people is the human sympathy which enables him to see the bright side even among the rudest savages with whom he comes in contact, and to look charitably on the not very surprising failings of other figures that we meet with in the book of a higher order of civilisation. To use the author's own language, "the white man can never, as long as he may live in Africa, conquer his repugnance to the callous indifference to suffering that he meets everywhere in Arab and negro ;" yet, as he elsewhere tells us, gazing, "on the good-tempered and smiling faces around him," he could forget "the cannibalism and cruelty that too often darkened them," and feel "for the moment one in sympathy and accord with the human beings" who surrounded him. We are told by the author many incidents of the revolting cruelty of the Congo tribes, both cannibal and non-cannibal ; and the disregard for human life among them is shown almost on every page ; but we learn also something of the causes of this cruelty and savagery. It does not proceed from mere malignity of nature. Sometimes it is due to superstition, sometimes to fear. The people are ready to attack through dread of being attacked ; they kill lest they should be killed ; in some cases they eat in order not to be eaten. It is very true that among these people a slight motive is often enough for taking a human life, but that does not prevent them from having a disposition in some respect amiable, very easy to be conciliated and amused, and, even among the worst cannibals, capable of strong and tender affection. The cannibal tribes of the Congo inhabit for the most part the middle and upper regions of the river. The Bakongo, in the cataract region of the Lower Congo, on the left bank, are free from this taint. So also are the Babwembe, a branch of the same race but of a much fiercer disposition, on the right bank in the same region. From about Equatorville upwards, however—that is from the station at which the Congo crosses the Equator in flowing southwards—one cannibal tribe follows another, though not without an intermingling of tribes quite guiltless of the practice. Among the cannibal tribes of this region are the warlike Bangala, with whom Stanley had to wage a constant warfare when passing through their territory on his first descent of the Congo higher up, the M'Bunju, the Upoto, and, fiercest savages of all, the tribes on the Aruwimi.

The following extract will serve to illustrate some of the remarks above made with regard to the contrasts exhibited among these people. Writing with reference to his residence at the station, Bangala, among the tribes of that name, Mr. Ward says :—

From my position as commander of the fortified station in their midst, as well as from my desire to be on the friendliest terms with the natives, I was able to see a good deal of their modes of life and of the "interior economy" of the arrangements among the Bangalas. Almost weekly some savage act of cannibalism would be brought to my notice, and although the villagers in the immediate vicinity of the station did after a time become chary of acknowledging to a white man their liking for human flesh or their participation in these orgies, I knew that I should never have far to seek to find my friends of to-day, with old Mata Bwiki at their head, indulging in a light repast of the limbs of some unfortunate slave slain for refractory behaviour, or banqueting upon the bodies of the enemies slaughtered in some recent conflict. All was flesh that came to their net, and if a slave captured in war or sold into bondage by a neighbouring people became "uppish" and discontened with his walk in life, the remedy was simple. They no longer troubled him to continue treading a path which proved a weariness to the flesh. The pot became his destination, and he soon ceased to afford even a topic for conversation.

Again, further on :—

It must not be supposed, however, that cannibal tribes of the interior are altogether brutal in every action of life. On the contrary, I have observed more frequent traits of affection for the wife and children among them than are exhibited in the conduct of domestic affairs among the people of the Lower or Ba Congo country, who are not cannibals, nor addicted to the shedding of blood save in religious matters.

On one occasion when Mr. Ward found himself with his followers in the midst of an excited, apprehensive, and rather aggressive crowd, he managed to appease them by means of a little musical-box which was advertised to play but one tune, "Home, sweet Home ;" and in the middle of Africa, after being subjected to sundry hard knocks as well as the influence of a damp and enervating climate, could hardly tinkle that in a recognisable fashion.

The savages, however, listened with delight. . . nudging one another, and gazed at the wonder-working instrument with widely opened eyes, as in astonishment and delight they covered their open mouths with their hands.

On another occasion :—

An American organette, the scanty stock of music for which consisted of a few much-damaged sheets of marches and opera comique airs, played an important part in these meetings, and when conversation flagged, or the Malafu cup circulated less freely, I would be called upon to oblige the company by giving a selection on this instrument. One man, Lolo, named Injiolama, liked only the waltz tune, "A wandering minstrel I," from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado," and repeatedly he would visit me in the morning, and asking me to pick out the circular sheet of that piece of music and arrange it on the organ, he would turn the handel and churn out "A wandering minstrel I," until I had every reason to regret that he had discovered the power of music "to charm the savage breast."

Among other interesting matters in the book may be mentioned an account in several chapters of the career of Tippoo or Tippo Tib, of whose shrewd and not undignified features we have a full page representation, and the story of the capture of the Stanley Falls station as heard by the author from the lips of Captain Deane, the brave but ill-supported defender of the station. With regard to Tippoo, with whom Mr. Ward was brought a good deal in contact, the following passage may be quoted :—

He is both Governor of the Congo Free State territory of Stanley Falls and leader of the Arabs who have established themselves in that district, and whose object in coming there was one directly opposed to the objects and policy of the Free State. It seems strange, nay incredible, that the one man should represent two such opposing sides, and yet, as I hope to make clear in this article, Tippo can be a faithful enough servant of the Government while still claiming the title of Arab leader and exercising a powerful influence over his compatriots—an influence which, although not sufficient to check the indulgence of raiding instincts in his allies and friends, is yet strong enough to preserve the peace of his own immediate district intact, and cause those in want of slaves for their caravans to the east, coast to go further afield in search of victims.

At another place we are introduced to an even more friendly Arab, "Mohammed Bin Seid," a perfect gentleman in his manner, and so kind-hearted that the other Arabs frequently ridiculed him for his generosity to his slaves. There are two maps in the book which partly, but only partly, serve to guide the reader with regard to the geography of the region spoken about. They are both evidently old maps, imperfectly adapted to the present state of geographical knowledge. This is particularly true of the skeleton map on page 231. Another defect must be noticed—the book has no index. It ought, however, to be added that the paper and printing are both good.

THE BANKRUPT MATRIMONIAL AGENT.

In the London Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, Leslie Fraser Duncan, of the *Matrimonial News*, surrendered to his public examination before Mr. Registrar Giffard. Since the last sitting, at which his solicitor, Mr. Rubinstein, attended and was examined, an application was made to the learned Registrar for leave to prosecute the bankrupt for offences under the Debtors Act. The evidence of Mr. Stewart, the official receiver, in support of the application, set out that Mr. Duncan had, within four months of the presentation of the petition, left England, taking with him property to the amount of £20. Further, that he had refused to discover his property and how it had been disposed of, refusing to deliver up papers and other documents, and concealing property belonging to his creditors, and exceeding in value £10. Owing to the unusual circumstances surrounding the case, the Court was very crowded from the outset, the main inquiry being as to whether the bankrupt would surrender. Having regard to the proceedings which have been taken under the Debtors Act it was thought advisable to keep the bankrupt out of Court until the case was actually called on to enable him to purge his contempt before any attempt was made to arrest him. Miss Knowles was also within call, being in a single-horse brougham in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Mr Read expressed the regret of his client that he had, by not surrendering earlier, committed contempt of Court.

Examined by the Official Receiver, the bankrupt said he had not appeared earlier, owing to an attack of sciatica. Since the date of the receiving order he had been at Boulogue, also at a small town near Ostend. He left Belgium on Tuesday (Oct. 15). He was now being supported by his wife, who gave him £10 at a time. He had been engaged in the matrimonial business nearly forty years, and started the *Matrimonial News* in 1870. He derived a fluctuating income from it. It was a fluctuating business because of the many bad debts. (Laughter.) Approximately his income was £2,000 a year. One year he made £3,800. Last year he made nothing at all, but lost on the paper. He was sole proprietor. At present he was possessed of nothing. In October 1889 he owned freehold houses at Kensington, also a wharf ground-rent at Walworth, and his household furniture. His wife bought his horses, dogcart, and brougham for £80, and after a time she sold them at Tattersall's. He had not at the present time any property abroad, but he was formerly possessed of an interest in some property in Jamaica, which he had sold to his wife. A tenant owed him £250, but went abroad, and that was a bad debt. That debt he sold to his wife for £100 in October 1889. He had no stocks or shares. He sold out several years ago. He had sold stocks belonging to his stepson a year and a half ago. He saw his stepson a fortnight ago at Boulogne. Witness did not know where he resided, and would swear he did not know where to find him. The stepson's property was £1,000 in Russian bonds. The money lay in the debtor's hands, but the boy afterwards took charge of it. His stepson's money was in his hands four or five months, and he allowed him 5 per cent. His own moneys he converted into cash because he wanted to pay debts. He did not deal on credit, but realised, as he had nothing to go on with. He also sold his furniture.

Q.—Why did you realise all your property ? A.—Because an action was pending against me. Q.—Was that the whole reason ? A.—It was not the only reason, but it was one reason, because I had no money to go on. Q.—Can you form an estimate of what you actually realised in that way. A.—In round figures about £9,000. Q.—Why did you sell ? Did you wish to protect your property from the results of the action ? A.—Certainly. Q.—Did you pay away any of that ? A.—Yes, a lot of it. Every debt known to me was paid, and that left me with £6,000. Q.—What became of this £6,000 ? A.—I give it away to two ladies. (Sensation.) On the suggestion of Mr Reed the names were passed up to the Registrar, and the learned counsel said he believed the money mighty be brought back to account. The debtor, further answering the Official Receiver, said one of the ladies was formerly staying at the Hotel Metropole, and the other was at a lodging-house at Brighton. Their present addresses he did not know. They never had a permanent address. The money was given them at the offices of the *Matrimonial News*. £5,000 was given to one, and £1,200 to the other. Q.—Did you take any receipt ? A.—No. Q.—Nor yet any acknowledgment ? A.—I gave the money as a free gift without any consideration. (Laughter.) Q.—Why did you give them £6,000 ? A.—I had no reason, except that they were old friends. I came to the conclusion that I wanted no more money, so I made them a present. (Renewed laughter.) Mr Reed—Your wife is a woman of property? A.—Yes. Further examined by the Official Receiver, the debtor said he had seen about half a million ladies in his time. (Much merriment.) He lent Mrs Duncan £1,500, and she paid him back on the 15th August. He made no arrangement with Mrs. Duncan to present the two ladies with £6,000. She did not mix with it, and he would not allow it (Laughter.) The *Matrimonial News* was in June assigned by him to his stepson, Mr Gronow. Witness had tried to sell the paper for six months beforehand. He advertised it, but as it represented a business of a special character—(laughter)—he could find no purchaser for some time. He advised his stepson to purchase. When people married they had to pay him a commission by agreement, but the difficulty was to recover the money. (Much laughter.) These were consequently bad debts, but he took good care to get all that could be gathered in. (Laughter.) His wife had drawn a few cheques for Gronow as a present. The latter purchased the paper for £1,000. On Mr. Reed's application the examination was adjourned for six weeks

Duncan was arrested on leaving the Bankruptcy Court in the afternoon, charged with various offences under the Debtors Act. He was formally charged at Bow Street Police Court, and the information embodying the charges was read over. He made no reply, and was remanded.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The latest authentic intelligence on the subject of the vast project of a railway from European Russia to Vladivostock, on the Pacific coast of Siberia, is contained in a report from the British Consul at St. Petersburg, which has just been issued. This projected railway, he says, has for some time engaged the serious attention of the Government on account of its great importance in political, strategical, administrative, and economic respects. No great engineering difficulties are said to exist in the way of its construction, the only obstacle at present apprehended being purely of a financial nature. As the railway would traverse no less a distance than 5,000 English miles, the cost of its construction is reckoned at about 400,000,000 roubles, or about £42,500,000. The financial difficulty in connection with the line is further increased by the consideration that for a long series of years to come it would not only fail to yield any profit, but would even be incapable of paying its working expenses. In view of this, the weightiest political considerations would alone induce the Government to decide on commencing the construction of the line simultaneously along its whole length. By building it gradually in sections and spreading the expenditure over many years the financial difficulty might be overcome. State necessities may, however, demand a more rapid solution of the question. Surveys are at present in progress, but the whole question of its construction remains still under deliberation.

SPORTING NOTES.

The first of the two races which have come to be known as the Autumn Handicaps was decided on Newmarket Heath on the 9th ult., and once again the general favourite failed to carry off the stakes. In this instance, however, it is only fair to bear in mind the frequently expressed doubts of those best able to judge that Alicante would find the distance—over two miles and a quarter—too much for her. As it was, the French filly finished second, the winner turning up in a complete outsider, Prince Soltykoff's Sheen, who started at 1,000 to 30, as against 5 to 2 taken upon M. Ephrussi's representative.

The "Second October" Meeting at Newmarket was brought to a successful conclusion on the 10th ult. In the Great Challenge Stakes, Prince Soltykoff's representative was again successful, Mephisto beating Melody and Signorina. Mephisto, on the inside, showed the way with a slight lead of Signorina in the centre, and Melody on the outside. At the Bushes Signorina was beaten, Mephisto eventually winning in a canter by three-quarters of a length from Melody, who defeated Signorina by a neck, after a good race for a second place. The winner was ridden by F. Webb. The Prendergast Stakes fell to Baron de Rothschild's Haute Saone, who was ridden by F. Barret. Mr. Blundell Maple's Grace Emily finished second.

There was fairly interesting racing at Longchamps on Sunday, 13th ult. The principal race of the afternoon was the Prix Gladiateur, a weight-for-age race, value 800 sovs, run over a distance of nearly four miles. There were four runners, and Clover was made favourite; but M. Blanc's colt met more than his match in Mr. H. Ridgway's Carmaux, who won a good race by a length and a half, Clover obtaining the second money by half a length from Prix Fixe.

Sheen's Cesarewitch will live in story for many year to come. No horse up to his time has won that race with the weight he carried. The nearest approach to his unparalleled feat was in 1840, when Bloomsbury, the year after he won the Derby in a snow-storm, ran second to Clarion with 9st. Later on, in 1846, Mr. Meiklam's Lightning, trained by the never-to-be-forgotten Tom Dawson, of Tupgill, carried 9st 3lb into third place to Wit's End and Jenny Wren, the nearest approach to which was when Asteroid carried the same weight (9st 3lb) into third place to Hartington and Myrtle in 1862.

It is a remarkable coincidence that amongst the only four owners of horses who won the Cesarewitch twice, Mr. Stirling Crawford with the Cur and the Corrie Roy, Mr. Charles Bevill with Mrs. Taft and Audrey, Prince Soltykoff with Duke of Parma and Sheen, and Mr. George Lambert with Rocket and Don Juan—the two last-named living representatives of that small coterie—should occupy such prominent positions as first and third in last week's handicap with Sheen and Judith.

Prince Soltykoff can further claim the exceptional double-event honors of winning with the highest weighted Sheen and the lowest weighted Duke of Parma (with the solitary exception of Sir Garnet) that started in their respective years—the one a comparative outsider, and the other one of the hottest Cesarewitch favorities, at 4 to 1 in the largest field of 36 that ever started for that handicap.

In "Racing Reminiscences," Sir George Chetwynd's book, a certain suggestion of *Calendar* is inevitable, but Sir George has (says "Rapier") brightened his narrative by anecdotes and sketches of well-known figures who have in too many cases passed away from the scenes in which they bore too active a part. It has been expected that the book will contain some violent attacks on individuals, but this is not the case. About certain matters Sir George speaks with decision, expressing firmly the convictions which he holds, but there is nothing virulent, for, indeed, virulence is almost inevitably ungentlemanlike. After the "Reminiscences" will come chapters containing hints to backers, advice to young owners, remarks on trying horses, a description of the best method of treating and preparing young horses from their birth to the day when they run for the Derby, if ever they got so far, and many other matters in connection with the sport.

Fred Barrett, who now owns greyhounds, is fond of many sports other than horseracing, of which he must get nearly tired before the end of November each season. He is a fairly good billiard-player for a jockey, and can ride a bicycle with considerable ability; in fact, the spring before last he found excessive walking exercise so painful to his understandings that he took to the steel steed, and kept his weight down without much trouble. Then Freddy is a great yachtsman, and a perfect clog-dancer.

One of the most advancing racing spirits wss Lord George Bentinck, to whose foresight and attentiveness we owe some of our most useful practices at present in vogue on the turf. Most people are aware that he initatiated the race-card at Goodwood in 1837, where he hired four compositors and a small printing press from Chichester, and printed the returns of the races as they were brought in.

But few remember that he instituted the very attractive parade and canter before important races which are now so popular, especially with the ladies. Another idea of Lord George's was the man with the advance flag, which prevented, to a great extent, the time wasted by false starts, and deprived jockeys of the excuse that they did not know a false start had been made.

The truth of the axiom, "When in doubt back the top-weight," has once more been vindicated with a vengeance, but there is one important difference between the successor of Sheen and that of the top-weight in big handicaps generally. In nine cases out of ten the starter bearing the highest impost is well backed by the public; on this occasion I am not acquainted with a single individual who supported the bearer of the pink to win outright.

Fred Webb, without flattery, may be termed a good all-round man. As an athlete he can take his part—can run and jump like a deer; while his claims to be considered a vocalist are based on his frequent appearances in happy days gone by in the choir at the chief concerts at the Crystal Palace. He is no mean performer across country, and in fact once figured in the pigskin over the Grand National country, when in 1881 he rode into fifth place in the chief "chase" of the year.

The Prince of Wales rides, saddle and all, 15st., a very good catch-weight; the Duke of Hamilton rides possibly a few pounds more.

The Jockey Club have received a remarkable petition. It is addressed to them by the Gloucester Diocesan Conference, which prays that the Jockey Club "will take such steps as may be in their power, individually or collectively, to discourage everything which facilitates practices that have been declared illegal on all racecourses and other places under their control." This is a roundabout way of saying, "Stop betting."

It is said that the Prince of Wales, whose composure is not easily ruffled, was decidedly angered by the Dean of Rochester's action at the Church Congress in appealing to the Prince to put a stop to gambling. Apart from the fact that the Dean might as well appeal to him to prevent the fog, says the *Man of the World*, the Prince is certainly in no humour for such advice, for he has had a bad time racing this year, and he dropped it rather heavily at play at Homburg.

Tom Cannon's health is far from satisfactory. The exposure during the inclement weather frequently associated with an English autumn in airy silk attire, brings on colds with a tendency to pleurisy, says a gossip; it is therefore by no means improbable that, for the future, this horseman will only don silk when the climate is genial, and confine his attention to his large stud of horses in training at Danebury.

It is generally reported that the Duke of Portland has fully made up his mind to sell his yearlings next year. It is certain that, perhaps, with the exception of Koorali, his present two-year olds are very moderate.

In 1860 about 150 horses were in training at Newmarket; at present there are between 2,500 and 3,000 animals there; and as they increase the revenue of the Jockey Club by about £20,000 a year, it is expected next season's meetings at head-quarters will be confined to six events a day, and some of the income will be devoted to the increase of prizes for competition.

A National Amateur Rowing Association has been formed, and the association's definition of an amateur is "one who has never competed for a money prize, or has never engaged in athletics as a means of livelihood." This, it will be noticed, is in direct opposition to the Amateur Rowing Association, which now hold sway, as by the latter's 22nd rule no person who is or has been by trade or employment for wages a mechanic, artisan, or laborer, or engaged in any menial duty, is considered an amateur.

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DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fagged, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO."

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"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. I am yours, &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C. ENO.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
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This motion is extremely simple, cannot get out of order, and it is impossible for Hanks to get soiled in Doffing.

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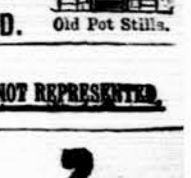

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IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
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Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

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Dr GUILLIÉ'S
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Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
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ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
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Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
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No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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The Best and Purest Cocoa.

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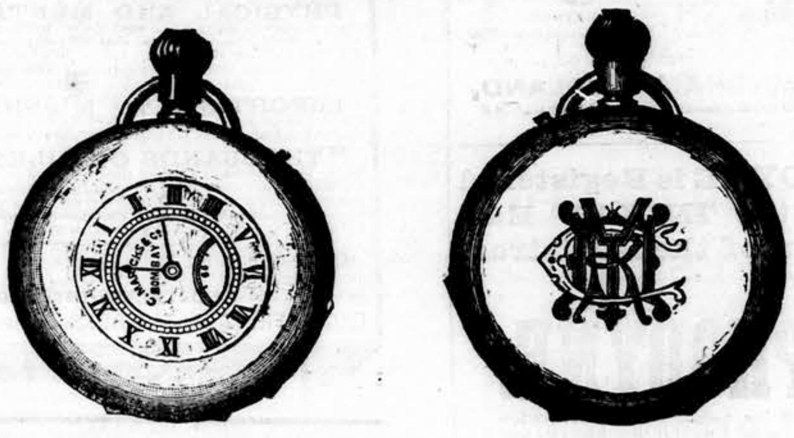

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TRANSPARENT
SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
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Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by takin this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

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Purest and Lightest **ALE** extant.

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Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

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The reputation of nearly a Century as the most reliable preparation for Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all metals of delicate finish. Unrivalled for Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, also Block-Tin Counters, &c.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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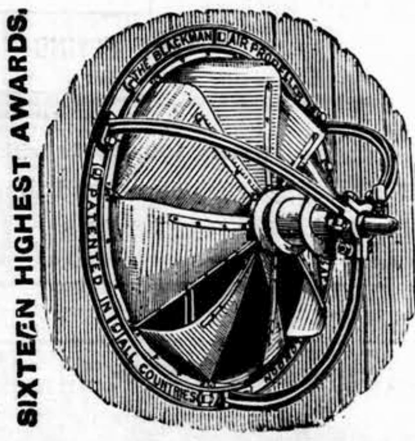

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. *Mention this Paper.*

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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
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QUININE HAIR LOTION
Unsurpassed for promoting the growth and impoving the appearance of the hair. Guaranteed perfectly harmless.
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an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
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May be obtained Of any Chemist or Perfumer.
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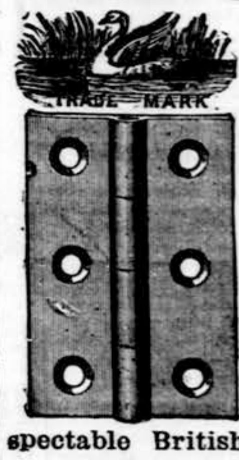

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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM.
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BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
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Cures the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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